

Saboteurs in New Caledonia Attack Another Nickel Mine

NOUMEA, New Caledonia — Saboteurs raided a major nickel mine in this French Pacific territory, officials said Wednesday. It was the second attack in a week on a mine in the territory, which contains one-third of the world's nickel deposits.

Police said the raids did not appear to be the work of militant Melanesians who want an immediate end to 131 years of French rule. The Kanak Socialist National Liberation Front, which represents the Melanesians, denied responsibility for the first raid.

Police believe the attacks, which have caused an estimated \$5 million in damage, may have been carried out by a rightist group concerned over French moves to make the territory independent.

The owner of the mines, Société le Nickel, said the raids appeared to be carried out by a "well-organized commando group with knowledge of the place and machinery."

In the latest raid, the attackers got past security guards at a complex at Kouaoua, on the east coast. They smashed equipment, drained oil from engines and damaged 21 trucks and three loaders that carry ore, the company said.

In a similar raid Sunday at Thio, six trucks were destroyed and a control panel in a mine was blown up.

Edgard Pissani, the French envoy handling negotiations between white settlers and the Melanesians, called the raid "part of a spiral of violence in the territory."

The island has been under a state of emergency since Jan. 12, after 19 people died in violence between the white settlers and the Kanaks, who launched a campaign for independence in November.

Nickel makes up 90 percent of the territory's exports and brings in about \$300 million a year. The nickel boom of the 1960s brought thousands of settlers to New Caledonia from France and other Pacific states, leaving the Kanaks a minority in the territory's 145,000 population.

The mine at Thio is expected to be shut down for up to four weeks, officials said. The Kouaoua mine will be working again soon, they said, but will be producing a reduced amount of ore.

In Paris, meanwhile, supporters and opponents of independence for New Caledonia hardened their positions. Wednesday as the French government moved toward extending the state of emergency until June 30.

Dick Ukeiwe, head of the territorial government in Noumea, said he would urge a relaxation of the emergency because it was interfering with the territory's economy.

Mr. Ukeiwe arrived in Paris on Wednesday to take part in the debate, which Prime Minister Laurent Fabius was scheduled to open later in the day.

His political rival, Jean-Marie Tjibaou, who heads the Kanak independence movement, flew to Paris on Tuesday but Mr. Ukeiwe said he had no plans to meet him. He described Mr. Tjibaou as "an outlaw."

Mr. Tjibaou, who set up a rival provisional government on Dec. 1, hoped to meet with French opposition leaders but they refused to see him, reportedly at Mr. Ukeiwe's request.

Later in the day, Mr. Tjibaou was forced to leave the National Assembly when the conservative opposition objected to his presence during the debate on extending a state of emergency in the territory.

In a dramatic start to what was clearly going to be a stormy debate, Claude Larbé, floor leader of the Rally for the Republic party, said that the presence in the assembly of "a man who has put himself outside the law" was intolerable.

Mr. Larbé contended that Mr. Tjibaou had violated Article 86 of the French penal code, which carries a sentence of life imprisonment for sedition and undermining the integrity of French territory.

At that point, Mr. Tjibaou rose and left the building. As he was leaving, he told reporters: "I didn't know we were so important."

Earlier, Mr. Tjibaou said his movement would demand changes in the draft of an independence statute proposed by Mr. Pissani. The draft provides for continued French control over an independent New Caledonia's foreign relations and defense.

"One cannot say one is independent if, a priori, certain powers are withheld from us," Mr. Tjibaou said. "If the French government will not give us foreign affairs, if the government insists on keeping military defense forever."



BASQUE CASUALTY — Pedro Garcia was aided by friends in Vitoria, Spain, after being hit in the eye Wednesday by a rubber bullet. He was hurt as unemployed workers clashed with police outside the Basque parliament. Inside, speaking just before elections for the post of premier, José Antonio Ardanza, nominee of the governing Basque Nationalist Party, called for an end to political violence. He was the only candidate.

South Korea Threatens to Imprison Kim Dae Jung on Return From U.S.

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — A senior adviser to South Korea's president says that Kim Dae Jung, the exiled opposition leader, will be imprisoned as a "revolutionary" if he returns from the United States as planned in early February.

"We cannot treat him as a politician; he is a revolutionary," said Choi Chang Yoon, secretary for political affairs to President Chun Doo Hwan.

[The State Department expressed hope Wednesday that Mr. Kim's return would be "trouble-free." The Associated Press reported from Washington. The State Department spokesman, Bernard Kalb, said the United States has discussed Mr. Kim's case with all concerned parties.]

Mr. Choi's comments in an interview were the government's most direct statement that it would send Mr. Kim back to prison to serve the remaining 17 years of a sentence he received in 1980 for sedition.

Until now, officials have said publicly that Mr. Kim would be dealt with "according to law," leaving open various options, including house arrest.

Mr. Kim, 61, came close to being elected president in 1971. He has been South Korea's most commanding opposition figure for the last 15 years, most of which he has spent in prison, under house arrest or in exile.

By jailing Mr. Kim the government would risk creating disturbances by dissidents who hope his return will galvanize opposition to the authoritarian Chun regime. Returning him to jail would likely be denounced by human rights activists overseas. A Western diplomat also said that it could "complicate relations" between the United States and South Korea.

Mr. Choi said that Mr. Kim had "betrayed his promise" to avoid politics while living in the United States. Instead, he has called for an



Kim Dae Jung

end to Mr. Chun's rule, describing it as a "military dictatorship."

"He betrayed us," Mr. Choi said, "and so when he comes back, and since he still has revolutionary orientations, we will imprison him."

This may create domestic disorders, but "we are ready to tolerate them," he said. "We have to preserve the law and the authority of the country," he added.

Both Mr. Kim and the U.S. government have been told about the decision, he said. American officials say they have not intervened to request South Korean guarantees for Mr. Kim's safety.

Parallels have been drawn between the Korean politician and Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was killed in 1983 on his return to Manila from exile in the United States.

South Korean officials reject the Aquino analogy, and even the government's most bitter critics say they do not think that Mr. Kim is in danger of assassination.

But he is expected to be accompanied on his flight home by a large group of supporters who have expressed concern for his well-being. Among them are Representative

Edward F. Feighan, Democrat of Ohio, and Robert E. White, a former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador.

The sedition charges against Mr. Kim, considered highly exaggerated even by people friendly to the government, were brought after Mr. Chun seized power in a military takeover that followed the 1979 assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

Mr. Kim was sentenced to death. Intervention by the Carter and Reagan administrations helped get that reduced to a life term, then to 20 years.

Mr. Kim had served nearly three years of his sentence when the government, at Washington's urging, allowed him to leave the country, ostensibly for medical reasons. He has been living in a Virginia suburb of Washington.

He has told interviewers of feeling frustrated by his inability to influence South Korean politics from abroad, and has said he particularly wants to work with students and laborers in "the struggle for democracy."

The timing of his return — Feb. 8 — is important because it is four days before the country's first national legislative elections since 1981. Officials said that Mr. Kim had been told he could avoid prison by delaying his arrival until after the Feb. 12 balloting, but that he refused.

Reaction by Kim

Mr. Kim said Tuesday he doubted any attempt would be made on his life when he returned to South Korea, United Press International reported from Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"I don't see much possibility of another Aquino case," Mr. Kim said at a press conference at Harvard University, where he has lectured since coming to the United States two years ago. He said that he did not believe that the South Korean government "is so stupid" as to commit the same crime.

General, 25 Accused in Aquino Slaying

(Continued from Page 1)

Throughout the 11-month investigation by the independent panel and the subsequent review by the government prosecutors, no evidence was submitted linking either President Marcos or Imelda R. Marcos, his wife, to the plot.

The greatest significance to the indictments will be on the Philippine military, according to foreign diplomats. Since he was named in October's report, General Ver has been on a "temporary" leave of absence.

"This is it for Ver; his military career is over," a diplomat said. The acting chief of staff is General Fidel V. Ramos, 56, a West Point graduate with a reputation for professionalism and integrity.

Since October, he has made some reforms in the military, such as cracking down on the abuse of civilians and shuffling entrenched officers to new posts.



General Fabian C. Ver

General Ver's lawyer, Antonio P. Coronel, is hoping for a swift acquittal for his client. Earlier this month, Mr. Coronel decided against filing for a dismissal from the government ombudsman.

West German Labor Federation Proves to Be an Exception

(Continued from Page 1)

printing works and a travel agency. But it has not yet been able to do much about unemployment, which has reached record levels, and that ruffled, especially with IG Metall.

The big union ultimately decided that the only way to put a real dent in unemployment was to shorten the workweek. In the hope that it would compel companies to take on more employees. Last year it struck some important automakers to press its claim for a 35-hour workweek, a goal dismissed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl as being both "silly and dumb."

Jörg Barczynski, the spokesman at the union's national headquarters in Frankfurt, put IG Metall's case this way:

"More investment will not create more work. In the 1970s, the Social Democrats used to say, 'The profit of today is the investment of tomorrow and the jobs of the day after tomorrow.' But we found, as time went by, that most of the investment went into technological improvement, and the profit of today became the investment of tomorrow and the unemployed of the day after tomorrow. This world needs less and less working time to

produce the goods that people want, so the working must be spread around."

The government proposed to shorten workers' working week rather than their working week, through a system of early retirement that could have been repealed after four years. But the union persisted and eventually cracked the 40-hour barrier. It gained for its members a 38½-hour week with no loss in pay, to be organized flexibly.

Some plants will grant more holidays, others may start later or finish earlier, and some may adopt yet another system.

Professor Bernd von Maydell of the University of Bonn, an expert on labor unions, says he sees IG Metall's achievement as a historic breakthrough, but warns that most companies will try to get more work out of the same work force to compensate for the change, many by making even larger investments in work-saving machinery.

In the Netherlands, where a somewhat similar agreement was reached, the unions in effect financed the change by forgoing pay increases that they would otherwise have been expected to gain because

of inflation and increased productivity. IG Metall gave up only part of its raise, and hence the West German industries shared the cost of the shorter week.

It is too early to tell what the effect on employment in West Germany will be, but many Dutch businessmen complain that the change has only driven more people into unemployment, and that it has caused chaos.

In a newspaper office, for example, the bookkeeper responsible for issuing cash advances is now absent half a day a week, so advances are simply not issued then.

Erwin Kristoffersen, head of the international department of the DGB, or Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund, says he thinks the IG Metall strike has left a residue of bitterness that could poison the previously healthy relationships between labor and management in West Germany.

"We have had very little class warfare here," he said, "but perhaps the idea of class struggle was always in the back of the employers' minds, and now they think they can assert it. It was visible in the initial unwillingness of the employ-

WORLD BRIEFS

Pole Tells of Pope Plot; Denial Issued

TORUN, Poland (UPI) — A police general testified Wednesday at the trial of four security policemen accused of murdering a pro-Solidarity Roman Catholic priest that his agents thwarted an attempt to kill the pope during his visit in June 1983. The Polish government denied that the testimony of General Zenon Platek, 58, was true.

General Platek, who was the superior of the men on trial and who has been suspended, said that police officers made several arrests and confiscated weapons and explosives during the pope's visit. "There was a real chance of an assassination attempt on the pope," the general said. "We took special steps and arrested several people in possession of explosives and automatic weapons."

The Polish government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied the allegation. "There were no arrests or investigations carried out on armed groups or individuals before or during the pope's visit," he said. "The only incident concerned an Austrian who was turned back at the Polish border when he was found to be in possession of a high-precision rifle."

21 on U.S. Plane Killed in Honduras

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (Combined Dispatches) — A U.S. Air Force C-130 Hercules transport plane carrying 21 Americans crashed Tuesday off the northern coast of Honduras, U.S. officials said, and searches continued Wednesday for traces of the craft.

Rescue teams searched the waters Wednesday off the Caribbean coast at Puerto Trujillo, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Tegucigalpa, but efforts were hampered by bad weather and rough seas, officials said. The fate of the 21 aboard the plane, 16 soldiers and five crew members, was not known, a Honduran civil aviation official said.

The soldiers were en route from Howard Air Force base in Panama to Trujillo, on the northern Honduran coast, a Pentagon spokesman said. Although their mission was not disclosed, he said it was likely they were going to prepare for U.S.-Honduran military exercises, code-named Big Pine 3, scheduled for March or April.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Navy A-3 reconnaissance plane with nine persons aboard disappeared off radar screens while approaching Guam on Wednesday and was believed to have gone down in the Pacific, navy sources said. (UPI, NYT)

Polish Diplomat Expelled by France

PARIS (UPI) — A Polish diplomat arrested for gathering information on French financing of the banned Solidarity union has been declared persona non grata by the French government, an Interior Ministry spokesman said Wednesday.

Stanislaw Janczak, 33, a Polish Embassy employee in Paris, was questioned by the French police Jan. 7 when he was found in possession of documents from groups that support Solidarity, the spokesman said.

He said the French Foreign Ministry declared Mr. Janczak persona non grata in France. He could not confirm whether he had already left France. The spokesman said Mr. Janczak was gathering information from French unions and the Committee for Co-ordination with Solidarity, a group of Polish exiles that raise funds in foreign countries for Solidarity and other Polish dissident organizations.

Commonwealth Armed Force Urged

LONDON (Reuters) — Commonwealth legislators called Wednesday for the creation of the group's first defense force, composed of regional rapid deployment units, to help small countries defend themselves.

They recommended that Commonwealth countries in each region should contribute troops to a small, well-armed "ready reaction unit" that could be deployed at short notice to meet an external threat to any member. Creating a defense force would be a major change for the Commonwealth, a 49-nation group of former British colonies that serves as a forum for political and economic talks, but has no military role and is not an alliance.

The proposal was made in a report issued by a study group of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association and intended for discussion at a Commonwealth summit meeting expected to be held in the Bahamas next October.

Suspects Flee Spy Inquiry in India

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — Indian investigators have started a search for several missing government officials identified as suspects in a major spy scandal, the Press Trust of India news agency reported Wednesday.

The agency quoted intelligence sources as saying detectives found the suspects had fled. It quoted the sources as saying the missing officials, all lower-level bureaucrats, appeared to have been forewarned by arrests in the spy scandal last Thursday.

Investigators had a list of about 30 key suspects and added that more arrests were likely, the agency said. The Times of India newspaper said Wednesday more than 1,500 people have been questioned by the authorities.

Springer Kin Apparently Kidnapped

CHUR, Switzerland (Reuters) — Sven Axel Springer, grandson of Axel Springer, the West German publisher, apparently has been kidnapped, Swiss police said Wednesday.

The 19-year-old youth, a student at a private school in Zuz, Switzerland, 25 miles (40 kilometers) southeast of Chur, was last seen Sunday night.

Police said his mother, who lives in Munich, received eight telephone calls Tuesday in which her son said in a recording that he had been kidnapped and was being held for a large ransom. Police did not disclose the amount.

For the Record

Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel will meet Tuesday with President Ronald Reagan of the United States in Washington, state radio reported Wednesday in Tel Aviv. (AP)

Anti-Sikh riots after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's assassination claimed the lives of at least 2,717 people, the Indian government said Wednesday. The figure was more than double that previously released by the government. (Reuters)

President Li Xianmin of China will pay an official visit to Thailand from March 11 to March 15, confirming closer ties between the two countries, the Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, announced Tuesday while in transit in Bangkok. (AP)

Governments signed power lines in Mozambique near the border with South Africa on Tuesday, partially blocking out the capital, Maputo, according to a dispatch from the state-run press agency, AIMP, monitored in Lisbon. (UPI)

Anatoli Karpov, the world chess champion, agreed Wednesday to a draw offered by Gary Kasparov, the challenger, after the 36th move in the 45th game of their tournament in Moscow. Mr. Karpov leads 5-1 and needs one more victory to retain the title. (AP)

Cold in U.S. Kills 145, Delays Shuttle

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A cold wave enveloping the eastern United States has killed 145 people, postponed the first classified flight of the U.S. space shuttle and damaged up to nine-tenths of Florida's orange and grapefruit crop.

On Wednesday, the third day of snow and sub-freezing weather, shelters for homeless people remained crowded from Florida to New York, although temperatures warmed somewhat in the north.

New York City officials said that more than 19,000 people, the most since the Depression, were crowded city shelters at night.

Mayor Edward I. Koch announced Tuesday that New York police would take people, even against their will, from the streets to shelters or hospitals on nights when the temperature fell to 5 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 15 degrees centigrade) or lower.

The cold wave reached the

southeastern United States on Wednesday, with record low temperatures for the date posted in North Carolina and Florida, and records tied in Georgia and North Carolina, ranging from 13 degrees Fahrenheit (minus 10.5 centigrade) at Columbia and Greenville, South Carolina, to 40 Fahrenheit (4.4 centigrade) at Miami Beach, Florida.

To the north, snow continued to fall from central New England over the lower Great Lakes and across parts of Tennessee and Kentucky.

In Buffalo, New York, many trucks have been stranded since the weekend. A new storm Monday left up to three more feet (almost one meter) of snow.

Governor Mario M. Cuomo declared a state of emergency Tuesday in Buffalo and five western New York counties, allowing for state assistance in snow emergency operations. A National Guard unit was called to help dig out.

The death toll attributed to the weather since Friday included 21 in North Carolina; 16 in Tennessee; 14 in Florida; 10 in Michigan; 9 in Pennsylvania; 8 each in Texas, Georgia and Illinois; 7 in South Carolina; 6 each in Ohio and Indiana; 5 each in Oklahoma and New York; 3 each in Louisiana, Virginia, Kentucky, Minnesota and West Virginia; 2 each in Alabama and New Jersey; and 1 each in Maryland, the District of Columbia and Mississippi.

At Cape Canaveral, Florida, the cold forced a 24-hour delay in Wednesday's scheduled liftoff of the space shuttle Discovery on its first military mission.

Florida state officials said that two days of record-breaking cold had damaged nine-tenths of Florida's orange and grapefruit crop. They called it one of the most widespread blows to the industry in its history. (AP, NYT, WP)

Cholera Killing Refugees in Ethiopia

United Press International

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — An outbreak of cholera is killing up to 60 people a day in a camp for famine refugees and might spread to southern relocation camps where hundreds of thousands of people would be threatened, relief officials said Wednesday.

The officials said the disease could hamper Ethiopia's goal of relocating almost two million people from the northern areas plagued by famine to more fertile areas in the south.

"If cholera shows up in the southern relocation camps as we fear it might," one aid official said, "the entire resettlement program would have to halt at least temporarily."

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate would have to halt at least temporarily.

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate would have to halt at least temporarily.

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate would have to halt at least temporarily.

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate would have to halt at least temporarily.

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate would have to halt at least temporarily.

A relief worker said that as many as 60 people per day were dying from cholera at the Harbo famine camp near Kambolcha in Wollo province, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) northeast of Addis Ababa. Cholera is spread rapidly by contaminated water.

In London, The Times newspaper reported that 529 of the 5,200 refugees at Harbo are afflicted by the intestinal disease, which is characterized by severe diarrhea and vomiting. Without treatment it can be fatal within seven days, according to doctors.

In recent days the death rate would have to halt at least temporarily.

control of the government and they don't have arms."

Mr. Saad had been optimistic. Sitting behind his small desk, he said Monday that he and other leaders representing virtually all of the communities in the area were meeting regularly to plan for the approaching changeover.

He said they did not expect an outbreak of fighting among PLO factions in Ain el Helweh, where he said there are only small arms hidden among the refugees. If the Palestinians attempt to move against the Palestinians, as they did against the Sabra and Chatila

camp, they will be resisted by local Sidon forces so there will be no repetition of the Beirut massacre, he said.

Mr. Saad said there was one possibility that he did fear. It was that the Israelis would attempt to stir up trouble as they left the area.

"We expect it is in Israel's interest to make the situation here explode after they withdraw," he said, "but we are taking all possible measures to prevent that. Still, it is not easy."

Lebanon Welcomes Pullout

Lebanon has welcomed Israel's decision to end its 21-month occupation of southern Lebanon, but said it wanted assurances that the withdrawal of Israeli troops would be complete. Reuters reported Wednesday from Naqura, Lebanon.

Israel presented Lebanon with a three-stage withdrawal plan during United Nations-sponsored talks at the Lebanese border village. The talks resumed Tuesday after a two-week suspension.

"This is the first time talks have had a positive point," the spokesman for the Lebanese delegation said.

Bulgaria Temporarily Bars Turkish Tourists

ANKARA — Bulgaria has "temporarily" closed its border to Turkish tourists in response to Turkish press reports that ethnic Turks in Bulgaria are suffering repression after resisting orders to "Bulgarianize" family names, Turkish travel agencies said Wednesday.

Diplomatic sources in Sofia have said about 40 members of the Turkish minority, which at 800,000 people accounts for nearly 10 percent of Bulgaria's population, were killed by security forces late last year.

of the unions, which he calls "most sensible, even if we do grumble."

To a visitor from Britain, where the wildcat strike and the slow-down are a key part of union tactics, the absence of such activity in West Germany is startling. By law, the West German unions are bound to ensure that their members fulfill their contractual obligations. A complex system of worker councils, which exist at every level from the individual plant to huge conglomerates, is used to iron out disputes before they burst into flame.

"It costs money, of course," Mr. Wolke said. "Somebody from my staff meets with representatives of one of our councils almost every day. But the system is so successful that if it didn't exist, I would be out campaigning for the establishment of something like it."

In this climate, the West German union federation, which is known as the DGB, has grown steadily richer and more powerful while union groups abroad have suffered. It owns a bank, an insurance company, a big building company, a

O'Neill Pledges Vote on Reagan Program

By Gerald M. Boyd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., says he will not attempt to block a vote on President Ronald Reagan's economic and budgetary proposals in recognition of the public mandate received by the president in his re-election.

The assurances Tuesday by the Massachusetts Democrat occurred as Senate Republican leaders indicated that their attempt to assemble a deficit-reducing package for next year had run into snags and would not be finished by the original target date of Feb. 1.

The leaders were trying to find a way to cut the deficit, now running at more than \$200 billion a year, to \$100 billion by 1988, a goal Mr. Reagan had abandoned.

One stumbling block, the Republicans said, was resistance to making deep cuts in the military spending levels Mr. Reagan is expected to propose.

Senate Republicans have also reported resistance within their ranks to an across-the-board freeze at

1985 levels that would include the military and Social Security. Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, the new chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, met Tuesday with Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to urge him to agree to some further savings in the military budget.

Mr. O'Neill's comments Tuesday indicated that, whether or not the White House and the Senate reach a compromise, Mr. Reagan's budget would at least be voted on in the House, where Democrats are in the majority.

Representative O'Neill said he had given the assurance to Mr. Reagan at a bipartisan meeting the president called at the White House on the first day of his new term.

"I said to him, we can read," Mr. O'Neill said afterward. "You got 59 percent of the votes and there's no question in my 50 years of public life, I've never seen a man more popular than you are with the American people, and in view of that I want you to know that everything is on the table."

"When I say everything, I mean everything."

Asked later, what he meant by "everything," Mr. O'Neill added: "We will give him a vote on the economic and domestic policies that he is interested in. There's a mandate out there demanding these things."

The speaker said he would not block Mr. Reagan's proposals through hearings and scheduling devices.

Although he appeared conciliatory, Mr. O'Neill said he was not endorsing Mr. Reagan's economic proposals, which are to be submitted to Congress on Feb. 4.

The White House and House Democrats are expected to be at odds on several issues, including reductions for domestic and military spending. Mr. O'Neill said that those questions would be on the table for discussion and for a vote.

On reductions in Social Security, Mr. O'Neill echoed Mr. Reagan by saying, "You can be sure that Democrats are not going to cut Social Security as a whim of their own."

Meanwhile, several Senate Republican leaders offered differing interpretations about the outlook for a deficit-reduction package.

Some senators said the confusion reflected the fact that the majority leader, Senator Bob Dole of Kansas, and other Republicans were keeping their options open. They also said that Republicans have yet to sit down to decide where to reduce the budget.

Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said there were not enough votes yet for major reductions in the military budget because Republicans were reluctant to tangle with Mr. Reagan.

"In the few meetings I've been in with the president, he has all but indicated that if we send him a defense budget too low he will veto it and take it to the country," Senator Packwood said before a luncheon meeting of Senate Republicans. "At the moment, Republicans have no heart in the Senate for a knockdown, drag-out with the president over defense."

Q: How Many U.S. Students Know Location of Amazon River? A: 27%

By Theodore Shabad
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Name the country drained by the Amazon River, U.S. college students were asked in a 1950 survey, and 77.5 percent of them correctly said Brazil. The same question was posed last fall in a statewide college exam in North Carolina, and only 27 percent of the students got it right.

The apparent deterioration of geographic knowledge evident in the North Carolina survey and in similar tests around the United States has prompted two professional organizations of U.S. geographers and educators to devise a set of guidelines for the teaching of geography in elementary and secondary schools.

The guidelines, just published by the National Council for Geographic Education at Western Illinois University in Macomb and by the Association of American Geographers in Washington, explain the nature of geographic inquiry and recommend a systematic learning sequence for use in a geography curriculum from kindergarten through the 12th grade.

In contrast to countries with national educational systems, geography does not fare well in the United States with its varying state standards and local school board control. Few schools offer separate courses in geography, the subject is fragmented in the educational process and what little teaching of map skills and geography occurs is often submerged in overall social studies.

Apart from an awareness of location on the earth's surface, the new guidelines emphasize the need for four other central themes in the classroom. They are the physical and human characteristics of areas and places, the relationship between man and the environment, the movement of people and goods on the earth and the ways in which regions are formed and change.

What made the North Carolina test unusual was its use of questions posed more than three decades earlier to allow comparison. "It was possible now to determine whether students today were more or less geographically sophisticated than their counterparts in 1950," the report said.

For comparison, the North Carolina educators

used a nationwide survey conducted in December 1950 by The New York Times among 4,752 college students in 42 colleges and universities. The results were reported on June 11, 1951, under the front-page headline, "U.S. College Students 'Flunk' in Knowledge of Geography."

The North Carolina exam, which involved 2,200 students in eight schools of the state's university system, used about 25 percent of the questions given in 1950. Others were no longer applicable because of changes in world geography.

When asked the approximate 1980 census population of the United States within a margin of error of five million, only 8.4 percent of North Carolina college students came close to the correct figure—226 million, the report said. Answers ranged from 100,000 to 236 billion.

A sampling of questionnaires provided insight into students' confusion and disorder, the report said. When asked which states a person would drive through to get from Duluth to Seattle, one respondent recorded the plaintive admission, "I have never honestly heard of Duluth." The answer: Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

The North Carolina geography professors hoped to learn whether students understood the concept of time on the earth's surface, and asked what time it might be in such places as Chicago, Denver, San Francisco and London when it was noon in Raleigh, North Carolina. Answers ranged around the clock and included an exasperated "Who cares?"

When told to say where selected cities and rivers were to be found, replies placed Vladivostok in Germany, Lima in Italy, the Ganges in Brazil and the Amazon in Egypt, the examiners reported.

Closer to home, they found that one set of answers listed the "State of Atlanta" among North Carolina's neighbors and that students gave the population of their home state at anywhere from 25,000 to 250 million; it is about 6 million.

Seventy-one percent of the respondents said they never had reference to geography in elementary school; 65 percent never had a course in junior high school relating specifically to geography, and 73 percent had no geography in senior high school.

Taipei Warns U.S. on Naval Sales to China

By Jim Mann
Los Angeles Times Service

TAIPEI — Taiwan has served notice that it is worried about the possibility that the United States will agree to sell naval equipment to China, and said its supporters will seek to block any such deal in the U.S. Congress.

Raymond S.H. Hoo, chairman of Taiwan's Coordination Council for North American Affairs, said Tuesday that recent reports that the United States will help modernize the Chinese Navy are "very serious." If such modernization is carried out, he said, "the military balance we have now" between China and Taiwan "will be disrupted."

Mr. Hoo pointed out that under U.S. law, any major weapons sales negotiated by the executive branch must still be approved by Congress. Asked whether a sale of naval equipment to China could be stopped in Congress, he replied, "Yes, I think so."

"I can say frankly, we have many friends in the Congress, both in the Democratic and Republican parties," said Mr. Hoo, whose council has been in charge of all dealings with the United States since 1979, when Washington broke diplomatic relations with Taiwan.

Earlier this month, on the eve of a visit to China by General John W. Vessey Jr., chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, newspaper reports from Washington said the United States and China had agreed upon a plan for sales of sonar equipment, gas turbines and other new technology to the Chinese Navy.

U.S. officials have said that no such deal on naval equipment has been completed, but acknowledged that discussions were taking place.

The proposed modernization of the Chinese Navy apparently is part of a broader arrangement on naval cooperation between the United States and China, which have both expressed concern about the build-up of the Soviet Union's naval forces in the Pacific.

Final details are being worked out on an agreement in principle to allow U.S. Navy ships to make port calls along the Chinese coast for the first time since 1949.

Coke Will Try To Help Quench Russian Thirst

MOSCOW (UPI) — Things are going better for Coca-Cola. The American soft drink soon will be competing with its rival Pepsi-Cola for sales in the Soviet Union, officials said Wednesday.

Coke initially will be sold only in special stores for foreigners and will be limited to Moscow, said a spokeswoman for the Soviet import agency, Soyuzplombimport.

The company's president, Donald R. Keough, in announcing the breakthrough into the Soviet market after a week of meetings with Soviet officials, said the company planned to have Coca-Cola in additional Soviet cities for the peak summer season.

Pepsi-Cola, which has 10 factories in the Soviet Union, has been produced and sold widely throughout the nation since 1973.

Pepsi sells on the barter system, taking Russian vodka in payment for Pepsi concentrate.



SANCTUARY IN SANTIAGO — Protesters take refuge in Santiago's Roman Catholic cathedral as Chilean police used water cannons. A memorial Mass for former

President Eduardo Frei, who died three years ago, turned into a demonstration against the military government of General Augusto Pinochet by 3,000 people.

U.S. May Have Held Nazi Doctor, Papers Show

By Ralph Blumenthal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Newly declassified U.S. intelligence documents indicate that Dr. Josef Mengele, widely regarded as the most notorious German war criminal still at large, may have been arrested and possibly released in the American occupation zone of Vienna after World War II.

Other records indicate that Dr. Mengele applied to the Canadian Embassy in Buenos Aires for a Canadian visa in 1962 under a pseudonym and that the Canadians informed American intelligence officials of the attempt.

The last sightings of Dr. Mengele were in Paraguay in the 1970s, but the government of Paraguay maintains he has left the country. However, Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, French Nazi-hunters who exposed Klaus Barbie in Bolivia, believe Dr. Mengele is still hiding in Paraguay.

The American intelligence documents were obtained through the Freedom of Information Act by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, a Los Angeles-based institute for the documentation of Nazi crimes that is named for a Nazi hunter.

Other declassified government documents indicate that the Justice Department was alerted to Dr. Mengele's possible presence on a



Dr. Josef Mengele

intelligence Corps in Germany, to the commanding officer of the 430th CIC detachment in Vienna.

Mr. Gorby wrote that his office had received information that Dr. Mengele "has been arrested in Vienna." An informant, he went on, "stated that to the best of his knowledge Dr. Mengele was arrested in the U.S. Zone of Germany."

An apparently erroneous reference to Vienna, where the 430th unit was located. If the report were true, Mr. Gorby continued, Dr. Mengele

should be interrogated about the fate of approximately 20 Jewish children evacuated by him from Auschwitz in November 1944.

No response, if there was any, to the letter was released and the Wiesenthal Center said that all attempts to locate Mr. Gorby through the army had failed.

Another document suggesting American involvement in the Mengele case is one dated June 26, 1962, from Major Buford F. McCharen Jr., of the 513th Intelligence Corps of the U.S. Army in Europe, to G.M. Bailey, a visa control officer at the Canadian Embassy in Cologne.

The letter is a response to Mr. Bailey's query concerning a "Joseph Mengele" who evidently had applied for a visa to Canada from Buenos Aires. Mr. McCharen attached an army intelligence report identifying "Joseph Mengele" as Dr. Josef Mengele of Auschwitz.

No further correspondence was disclosed to indicate if the Americans and Canadians followed up this lead.

Dr. Mengele was a major in the Nazi SS and, from May 1943 to January 1945, a physician at the Auschwitz-Birkenau camp where up to four million Jews and other prisoners were gassed and cremated.

Duarte, Rebels Say a Long Impasse Is Likely in Salvadoran Peace Talks

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

SAN SALVADOR — President José Napoleón Duarte's peace talks with El Salvador's rebel movement appear to have reached an impasse, with months of delay likely before new discussions begin, according to comments here by Mr. Duarte and by rebel officials in Mexico City.

Mr. Duarte, who began talks with the guerrillas in October, said in an interview Monday that he is seeking a sign of good faith from rebel leaders before agreeing to the next round of negotiations. He said that talks could not proceed on the basis of rebel demands presented in the last session of the talks.

"I don't want to fool around with the hopes of the people," Mr. Duarte said. "The answer is simple. They only have to come out and say, 'We don't believe that violence is the way to seize power.'"

Rebel leaders, at a briefing Tuesday for foreign correspondents in Mexico City, called on Mr. Duarte to respond to their request for a third session of talks before the end of this month. They said the request was forwarded to the government on Jan. 11.

Ruben Zamora, of the Democratic Revolutionary Front, the insurgents' political wing, said the rebels suspect that, because of pressure from El Salvador's rightist parties, Mr. Duarte is unable to hold more talks until after the March 17 legislative elections. If Mr. Duarte's Christian Democratic Party does poorly then, Mr. Zamora said, the peace talks could be delayed "six or eight months or even a year."

The conciliatory atmosphere that surrounded Mr. Duarte's Oct. 15 meeting with rebel leaders in the Salvadoran hill town of La Palma gave the appearance of a breakthrough. But since the second session, on Nov. 30, at which the insurgents presented demands for a new constitution and a reorganized army, the differences again have become very apparent.

Mr. Duarte said those demands are the main reason for delay in agreeing to a third round of talks.

"They want this government to eliminate itself, to depart from the constitution, to destroy the efforts at democracy and to polarize" Salvadoran political forces, he said. "And you see, what they're asking me is for me to eliminate myself, and if I eliminate myself, with whom are they going to negotiate?"

The main intermediary, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, had said a third session was likely before the end of January. But, for the last several weeks, Mr. Duarte's aides have been warning that this was unlikely because of increasing rightist opposition to Mr. Duarte's government as the elections approach.

Mr. Duarte said opposition to the talks included attempts by rightist leaders to enlist the army in a coup. But the officer corps, after expressing some reservations, endorsed the talks on the understanding they were to remain within limits defined by the constitution adopted last year, Mr. Duarte said.

By insisting on a new constitution, a reorganized army and a coalition government before new elections, Mr. Duarte said, the rebels were reverting to hard-line positions held since 1979. Instead, the dialogue must focus on his document presented at La Palma, he said.

That framework for discussions centered on ways to bring insurgents into the political system established by the new constitution, including a proposed amnesty for guerrilla combatants. The guerrillas have rejected this, equating it with organized surrender.

He was asked if the law included amnesty for the rebel leaders, and replied that "it does not exclude" them. He said the measure applies "to all the Nicaraguans who actually are involved in counterrevolutionary activities, including those of an armed nature."

Responding to the amnesty proposal, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the major rebel group, said

James Beard, Culinary Expert, Dies

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — James Beard, 81, one of America's best-known culinary experts and author of numerous cookbooks, died Wednesday in New York.

Among his two dozen books were "The James Beard Cookbook," "American Cookery" and "Beard on Bread."

"Cook It Outdoors," which came out in 1941, is believed to have been the first book ever published about outdoor cooking.

An Oregon-born bachelor, Mr. Beard lived in New York's Greenwich Village in a house that served as a residence, office and cooking school.

As a youth in Portland, Oregon, he was first influenced by the cooking of his British-born mother, who made skilled use of local produce.

At 19, he traveled to the West Indies and discovered the tropical marketplace. The following year, 1923, he sampled the restaurants of Paris and London.

Mr. Beard returned to the United States to follow an acting career, appearing in some New York reviv-



James Beard

als and in early radio dramas broadcast from San Francisco. He went into cooking as a livelihood in the early 1930s by giving private lessons on culinary arts to

customers of a kitchen designer in Portland.

In 1938 he opened a catering business, Hors d'Oeuvre Inc., in New York in partnership with William Rhode, who later became editor of Gourmet magazine. Mr. Beard's first book, "Hors d'Oeuvres and Canapés," appeared in 1940.

"Cook It Outdoors," which came out in 1941, is believed to have been the first book ever published about outdoor cooking.

An Oregon-born bachelor, Mr. Beard lived in New York's Greenwich Village in a house that served as a residence, office and cooking school.

As a youth in Portland, Oregon, he was first influenced by the cooking of his British-born mother, who made skilled use of local produce.

At 19, he traveled to the West Indies and discovered the tropical marketplace. The following year, 1923, he sampled the restaurants of Paris and London.

Mr. Beard returned to the United States to follow an acting career, appearing in some New York reviv-

Yale, Clerical Workers End Dispute

New York Times Service

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Clerical workers have overwhelmingly approved a labor contract with Yale University, ending a labor-management struggle that led to a 10-week strike last fall.

The agreement, approved Tuesday night by a vote of 890-2, covers 2,600 employees and gives the labor movement a presence among office workers at a major American university. Yale still must reach a contract with 1,000 dining hall and maintenance workers.

Negotiators on both sides said

Tuesday that they were confident a contract could be reached for those workers by Saturday's strike deadline. The union, the Federation of University Employees, said the average salary of the clerical workers will increase during the contract from \$13,318 to \$18,000.

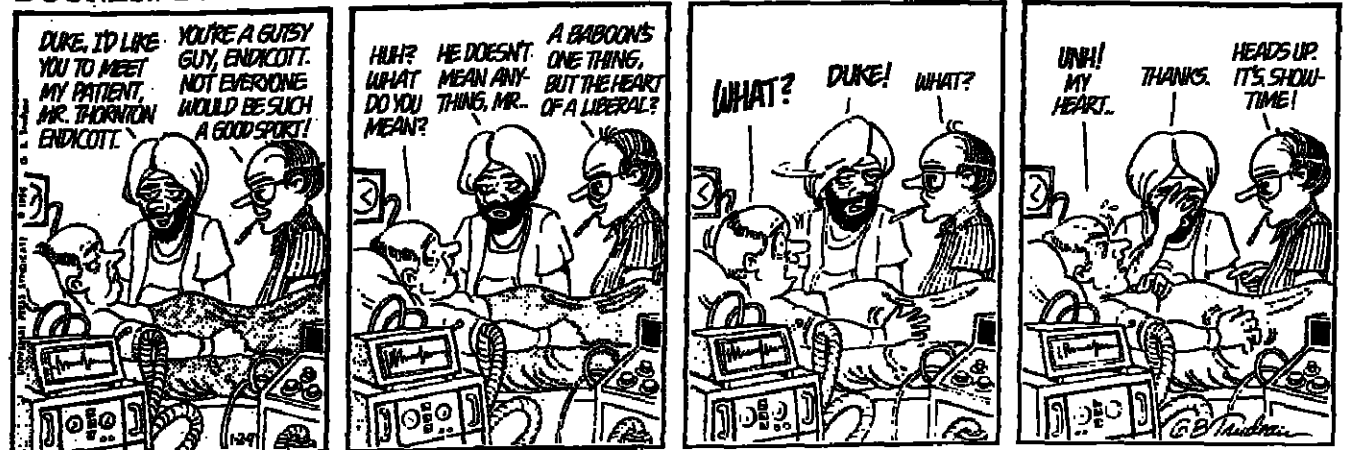
Organizing clerical workers at universities and in the private workplace has been discussed in the labor movement for years, but unions have accomplished little. In recent years, however, some unions have begun vigorous efforts to organize office workers, of whom 15 percent or less belong to unions.

Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, British historian, died Tuesday in Salisbury of cancer.

LONDON (AP) — Sir Arthur Bryant, 85, the British historian, died Tuesday in Salisbury of cancer.

Sir Arthur is credited with bringing history to a wider audience than any historian since Thomas Macaulay 100 years earlier. His first book, on King Charles II, became a best-seller in 1931. He wrote 37 books in all, the most recent a history of Britain, "Set in a Silver Sea."

DOONESBURY



SKY CHANNEL
BROADCASTING TO CABLE COMPANIES IN EUROPE & THE UK VIA SATELLITE

PROGRAM, THURSDAY 28th JANUARY

UK TIMES	PROGRAM
13.35	TAP DANCING
14.55	THE NATURE OF THINGS
15.05	SKY TRAX 1
15.45	SKY TRAX 2
16.30	SKY TRAX 3
17.30	GREEN ACRES
18.00	THE BRADY BUNCH
18.30	CHARLIE'S ANGELS
19.25	SKYWAYS
20.05	THE UNTOUCHABLES
21.05	THE TOMMY HUNTER SHOW
22.05	SKY TRAX

CONTACT SKY CHANNEL, SATELLITE TELEVISION PLC FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
TELEPHONE LONDON (01) 636 4077 TELEX 266943

smile
You get many smiles at the Palace.

PALACE HOTEL
GSTAAD
SWITZERLAND

Please call:
Phone 03078 31 31 Telex 922 222

The Leading Hotels of the World

Tonight could be the night
A touch of elegance and style
Cosmopolitan dining flair
And a hint with Lady Luck
What more exciting way to unwind and relax
To make your evening out an evening to remember, discover these 3 glittering, gift-edged addresses

Spielcasino Aachen
Austria's chameleon
Intriguing international atmosphere. Avantgarde interiors with more than 100 works by leading contemporary artists. First class Gala Restaurant (Michelin star). Dancing in Club Zero.

Spielcasino Oeynhausen
Bad
Germany's latest. Tasteful gaming salons in the midst of the lovely Kurpark. Sophisticated ambience created by innovative architecture, lighting, color and art. Gourmet dining. Slot machines. Roulette. Black Jack daily from 3 p.m.

Spielcasino Bremen
Warm, inviting club atmosphere on celebrated Böttcherstrasse. Choice dishes in the Flett Restaurant, drinks in the Nautilus Bar.
Roulette - Black Jack (Baccara in Aix-la-chapelle) daily from 3 p.m.
Messieurs, Mesdames - Faites vos jeux.

SCIENCE



A detailed image of a living human blood platelet, obtained with X-ray microscopy.

Split-Second Flashes of X-Rays Yield Finely Detailed Images of Living Cells

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Flashes of X-rays lasting billionths of a second are giving scientists their first highly detailed looks at individual living human cells.

The images, obtained with a new technique called contact X-ray microscopy, can show surface characteristics and internal structures. The details are far finer than can be obtained with the best light microscopes.

Although electron microscopes

can reveal finer detail than is possible with X-ray microscopes, they cannot make images that capture an instant of life. For viewing under the electron microscope, subjects must be housed in a vacuum chamber and therefore cannot ordinarily be pictured while alive.

The new technique makes use of long wavelength, or "soft," X-rays. The rays kill the cell, but the image is formed before the destructive effects occur.

"We report here what may be the first soft X-ray image of this type,"

that of a living human blood platelet, produced with a flash X-ray source that emits a 100-nsec pulse of soft X-rays," said the first public report of this research, in the Journal Science. "Nec" means nano-second, or billionth of a second.

Blood platelets, crucial to the healing of wounds, were the first subjects of this kind of microscopy. Skin cells are under study and a wide variety of other living cells and components will be examined soon.

The technique is considered applicable to the study of many important functions of life, such as cells' actions as scavengers and in secreting vital hormones and other substances.

The images reveal details not previously seen in images of fixed or dried platelets," said the report. The research was done at International Business Machines Corp.'s T. J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York; the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland; and New England Deaconess Hospital and Harvard Medical School in Boston.

Platelets are pancake-shaped structures, about half the size of red blood cells, that serve a vital thumb-in-the-dike function in the human circulatory system. They are inactive until they encounter a break or damage in a blood vessel. Then they clump together quickly to stop blood flow through the breaks, said Dr. Mario Balconi of Deaconess Hospital and Harvard, an expert on platelets and one of the authors of the report. Platelet action happens before the actual formation of a durable blood clot. It is an early stage of wound healing.

Platelets were chosen for the studies because they are of such great importance in understanding healing and, probably, conditions such as atherosclerosis. The new method of making pictures of platelets stems partly from techniques used to produce extraordinarily small printed circuits for the computer industry, said the primary author of the report, Dr. Ralph Feder of IBM, a pioneer of contact X-ray microscopy.

Living platelets are exposed to a flash of X-rays from a Maxwell Laboratories Low Energy X-ray Illumination Source. A bas-relief, virtually three-dimensional image is fixed on a sheet of synthetic material sensitive to X-rays. This image is then observed under the electron microscope, showing details of platelet structure never obtained before.

In the research, platelets have been observed under the two kinds of electron microscope — transmission and scanning — and reveal somewhat different structural features under each. The functions of some of the features shown in the pictures are totally unknown, but the pictures are already offering new insights into the mechanisms by which platelets work.

As a key part of halting bleeding, platelets send out projections called pseudopods, and evidently tangle with each other and adhere to the blood vessel to block blood flow. Just how the pseudopods form is unknown, but X-ray microscopy shows clearly that they are not just exterior projections, Dr. Balconi said, but have roots deep inside the cell.

Powerful Microscope Sought A physics professor in Chicago is trying to develop the world's most powerful electron microscope, one that would magnify a specimen up to 20 million times, The Associated Press reported.

Dr. Albert Crewe of the University of Chicago's Enrico Fermi Institute is working on a device that would be three times more powerful than the strongest microscope now in existence. That device, at the University of California at Berkeley, was developed in Japan.

Dr. Crewe, who has done pioneering research in electron microscopy, said he hoped to complete construction of the new microscope by 1986. The \$2.5-million microscope would be about 8 feet (2.4 meters) tall and weigh about a ton. It would be run by a computer.

Herpes Test Approved in U.S.

United Press International

PALO ALTO, California — Syntex Corp. has received Food and Drug Administration approval to market a speedy test for diagnosing herpes infections. The test, distinguishes between facial herpes and sexually transmitted genital herpes.

Fight Against Tropical Parasite Called Successful

By Calla Jones Corner
International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Hard to pronounce and even harder to eradicate, schistosomiasis is nevertheless a common menace to about 200 million people.

Also known as bilharziasis, after the German pathologist Theodor Bilharz, schistosomiasis has plagued humanity since ancient times. But not until 1851 did Dr. Bilharz discover the parasitic worm, or schistosome, that causes the disease, which is sometimes called snail fever because the water snail is host to the parasite. The disease affects one out of 20 people in 74 developing countries but is largely unknown in northern, temperate climates.

Last month, the World Health Organization announced that pilot programs begun in the early 1980s had checked the alarming increase in schistosomiasis and cured a significant number of cases. The programs include new methods of detection based on rapid and inexpensive urine and fecal analysis, the discovery of three new drugs called praziquantel, oxfamiquine and metrifonate that treat the disease quickly and effectively, and a new approach to health education for those affected by it.

In Malawi, where 66 percent of the population was affected before the pilot programs began, the rate was reduced to 12 percent after one year, WHO said. In Sudan, the 50 percent infection rate was reduced to 14 percent after six months. The Philippines reduced its rate after one year from 43 percent to 17 percent, and new cases were down 66 percent.

China, where a million cases needed treatment in 1983, compared with eight and a half million in 1960, has been a forerunner in encouraging community participation in programs against schistosomiasis. Plagued with Schistosoma japonicum (after Japanese scientists who discovered this strain of the parasite, which uses as host a very small snail bearing a cover that is invulnerable to pesticides), China has long been aware of the conse-

quences of the disease. It decimated Chinese villages at the beginning of the century and became more prevalent during the social upheavals of the Cultural Revolution.

Schistosomiasis causes rash, cough and chest pains, cramps, diarrhea, fever, blood in the urine and enlargement of the spleen and liver. With reinfections over the years, it can become highly debilitating, sometimes fatal. A form of bladder cancer is also linked with long-term infection by the parasite.

WHO said that ridding the world of schistosomiasis is impossible. It is endemic, propagated by the increasing number of irrigation projects needed for agriculture in areas

where population is rapidly expanding. But WHO now believes the disease can be controlled and effectively treated.

Previously, schistosomiasis control focused on mass campaigns aimed at eliminating water snails and treating the disease with a toxic compound requiring multiple injections. The realization that spraying did not eliminate the snails and could be harmful to the environment coincided with the discovery of praziquantel, a nontoxic drug that could be taken orally in a single dose and is effective against all three types of schistosomes that infect humans. Oxfamiquine, which cures intestinal schistosomiasis,

and metrifonate, which cures urinary schistosomiasis, are used in areas where only one form of the parasite exists.

The parasite's life begins when eggs excreted from an infected person's body break upon reaching water. The parasite must find a freshwater snail as host within 8 to 12 hours, or it dies. Once it has penetrated the snail, the parasite multiplies until thousands break out of the snail into the water.

Outside the snail, the parasite, must find a human host within 48 hours. It penetrates the skin with the help of special secretions, and within two days has wriggled its way into the bloodstream. Some-

times this process causes itching, but most people never notice it. Within weeks, the parasite transforms itself into a white worm. If female, it seeks a male to which it joins itself for life (which lasts from 5 to 40 years). Once eggs are produced, the cycle starts again.

Children under 14 usually contract schistosomiasis through swimming, adult men through farming and fishing and women through washing clothes. Tourists in countries where the disease is endemic have been known to catch schistosomiasis, but the more sophisticated hygiene of the industrialized world usually keeps the parasite's life cycle from continuing.

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS



SHRM

Holding Company - Catering, Institutions, Hotel Project Studies, Food Trade and Services

requires

2 FUTURE SUBSIDIARY MANAGERS

AFRICA - ASIA

responsible for the development, management and operation of hotel and catering units, construction sites and site villages.

Minimum age 30, business school or hotel school graduates, plus good experience in the field, particularly expatriate work. Perfect English required. Salary according to profile and experience.

Detailed applications should be sent under Ref. C 140 to S.H.R.M., Direction du Personnel, 113, rue de l'Évêché, 13006 MARSEILLE, France.

INTERNATIONAL COMPUTER AUDIT

leader in the field of services relating to Data Processing Security is looking for a

TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

to take full responsibility for optimizing existing services: AUDIT/CONSULTANCY/TRAINING; for defining and developing new services for expanding training and leading a small team of specialists. Graduate of a University or a Grande Ecole Technique preferred, but technical competence and practical experience of Data Processing and Telecommunications are more important, especially if combined with experience of auditing. Age: 30 to 40. Must be objective, analytical and naturally oriented towards problem solving and giving service. Bilingual French-English. The position is based in Paris. Remuneration will correspond to the importance of the post. A partnership will be made available to the successful candidate.

Full curriculum vitae and photograph to: Box D 2130, International Herald Tribune, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France.

Tropical Plants in Antarctica

Reuters

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Scientists have found a tiny corner of the tropics flourishing in Antarctica. A New Zealand-Australian team said tropical mosses and liverworts, heated by steam from Mount Melbourne, a volcano in Victoria Land, grow at an altitude of 3,000 meters (9,800 feet).

BBC

БЪЛГАРСКАТА РЕДАКЦИЯ

на БИ БИ СИ-Лондон търси сътрудници.

Работата се състои в превеждане от английски на български и четене по микрофона на новини, коментари, дописки и др., както и участие в специализирани програми като калейдоскоп на изкуството, научен и индустриален преглед, нови книги и др.

Квалификации: Кандидатите трябва да знаят български перфектно. Те трябва да имат солидно образование, приятен глас и да могат да се изразяват по ясен и интелектуален начин.

НАЧАЛНАТА ЗАПЛАТА е от около 11200 английски лири на година. За повече подробности пишете на следния адрес: ROLS (Ref. Bul/85), BBC PO Box 76, Room 906 NE, BUSH HOUSE LONDON WC2D 4PH

LEADING INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

are looking for

HIGHLY QUALIFIED STAFF

preferably with experience.

WRITE: BOX D 2131, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 92521 NEUILLY CEDEX, FRANCE.

ANPE

L'Agence Nationale Pour l'Emploi
AGENCE SPÉCIALISÉE DES INGÉNIEURS ET CADRES
12 Rue Blanche, 75436 Paris CEDEX 09
Tel.: 280.61.46. Ext. 71 - 285.44.40. Ext. 42.

- GENERAL MANAGER in INTERNATIONAL MARKETING BUSINESS, 45, Spanish national. Graduate from business school, fifteen years experience top negotiations contracts any range products, various import-export all over the world. French, English, German, Arabic. SEES challenging position to travel or relocate anywhere. Free immediately. Ref.: 393-PARIS CADRES 1/JCL.
- SALES MANAGER, 35, French, graduate economics and management, fluent English, Spanish, German. 13 years experience sales Marketing food products worldwide, last experience in development of export company in deputy to general manager. Man of challenge will study all propositions from open minded company France or abroad motivated by individual and experience any product or service. Ref.: 394-PARIS CADRES 1/JCL.
- INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE, experienced multinational companies U.S.A. & Europe is looking to develop & manage

BOEING IS LOOKING FOR EX-ARMY PERSONNEL WITH FACILITIES ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT EXPERIENCE.

Boeing Services International, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Boeing Company, is currently preparing a proposal to perform a broad range of facilities engineering services for the U.S. Army in Kaiserslautern, Federal Republic of Germany. And we need key project personnel for this five-year contract who have recent applicable Army facilities engineering management experiences in these areas:

- Production Control
- Work Center Supervision
- Facilities Maintenance
- Shop Supervision
- Procurement Management
- Architect-Engineering Services
- SATCOM Facilities Maintenance
- Hospital Maintenance
- Intrusion Detection System Maintenance

If you have recent Army experience in these fields, we'd like to hear from you. Just forward your detailed resume with salary requirements to:

BOEING SERVICES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
P.O. Box 220 - K/T, Cocoa Beach, FL 32931

BOEING SERVICES INTERNATIONAL, INC.
U.S. Citizenship Required An Equal Opportunity Employer

benson

Part of the Schlumberger group and the European leader in computer graphics. The European Field Service Department located near Paris seeks

Technical support engineers

COMPUTER GRAPHICS HARDWARE + SOFTWARE

You will be responsible for:

- high level worldwide technical support and training of the field personnel,
- definition of the product maintenance policy along with the design and development teams in Paris and California.

You should have an Engineering Degree or a good technical education and a strong first experience in the computer peripherals industry, either on the field or in the lab. We have good opportunities to offer to specialists of IBM Connections or Fortran and 68000 graphic software or graphic plotters and systems.

Through the wide span of international contacts and situations which you will have to deal with, you will be required to make full use of your analytic capacities and of your good communication skills.

In order to apply, please write to us with a CV and an idea of what you think you're worth to BENSON - zone Industrielle des Pelites Haies, 1 rue Jean Lemoine - 94015 Créteil.

benson

Internal Auditor

International Merchant Bank

PARIS BASED

Internal Auditor, required by Paris-based International Merchant Bank specializing in corporate financial services, treasury and foreign exchange, loan management and bond trading.

Applicants should possess experience of auditing similar operations, probably obtained from working in another bank, or by employment with an international accounting firm, be French and English speaking (pref. French or EEC National).

Remuneration in accordance with experience and qualifications.

Applications with detailed curriculum vitae will be treated in the strictest confidence and should be sent (reference 78208) to HAVAS CONTACT, 1 place du Palais-Royal - F - 75001 PARIS who will transmit.

Futur directeur dans notre filiale canadienne.

No 1 du Nettoyage Industriel en France, notre force réside dans le professionnalisme de nos équipes et un excellent rapport qualité du service rendu/prix. Notre implantation récente au Québec connaît une expansion rapide (actuellement 2 500 personnes dans 8 agences) et nous souhaitons encore développer et créer de nouvelles agences au Canada et aux USA. Cette mission, nous la confierons à un candidat jeune, de nationalité canadienne ou américaine, parfaitement bilingue français-anglais. Son bon niveau de culture générale, sa connaissance de ces pays (il doit y avoir vécu), la formation très complète technique, commerciale, gestion, management - que tous les donneurs en France, et sa volonté d'entreprendre et de réussir, lui permettront de prendre à moyen terme la responsabilité complète d'une agence au Canada.

Merci d'adresser votre dossier de candidature C.V. et photo sous référence 2379 CA à OM
4 rue Quatre Bailliart - 75004 PARIS

NYSE Most Actives	
Not available at press time	

Dow Jones Averages	
Not available at press time	

NYSE Index	
Not available at press time	

NYSE Diaries	
Not available at press time	

AMEX Diaries	
Not available at press time	

NASDAQ Index	
Not available at press time	

AMEX Most Actives	
Not available at press time	

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	3PM	Open	Close
100	100	100	100									
101	101	101	101									
102	102	102	102									
103	103	103	103									
104	104	104	104									
105	105	105	105									
106	106	106	106									
107	107	107	107									
108	108	108	108									
109	109	109	109									
110	110	110	110									
111	111	111	111									
112	112	112	112									
113	113	113	113									
114	114	114	114									
115	115	115	115									
116	116	116	116									
117	117	117	117									
118	118	118	118									
119	119	119	119									
120	120	120	120									
121	121	121	121									
122	122	122	122									
123	123	123	123									
124	124	124	124									
125	125	125	125									
126	126	126	126									
127	127	127	127									
128	128	128	128									
129	129	129	129									
130	130	130	130									
131	131	131	131									
132	132	132	132									
133	133	133	133									
134	134	134	134									
135	135	135	135									
136	136	136	136									
137	137	137	137									
138	138	138	138									
139	139	139	139									
140	140	140	140									
141	141	141	141									
142	142	142	142									
143	143	143	143									
144	144	144	144									
145	145	145	145									
146	146	146	146									
147	147	147	147									
148	148	148	148									
149	149	149	149									
150	150	150	150									
151	151	151	151									
152	152	152	152									
153	153	153	153									
154	154	154	154									
155	155	155	155									
156	156	156	156									
157	157	157	157									
158	158	158	158									
159	159	159	159									
160	160	160	160									
161	161	161	161									
162	162	162	162									
163	163	163	163									
164	164	164	164									
165	165	165	165									
166	166	166	166									
167	167	167	167									
168	168	168	168									
169	169	169	169									
170	170	170	170									
171	171	171	171									
172	172	172	172									
173	173	173	173									
174	174	174	174									
175	175	175	175									
176	176	176	176									
177	177	177	177									
178	178	178	178									
179	179	179	179									
180	180	180	180									
181	181	181	181									
182	182	182	182									
183	183	183	183									
184	184	184	184									
185	185	185	185									
186	186	186	186									
187	187	187	187									
188	188	188	188									
189	189	189	189									
190	190	190	190									
191	191	191	191									
192	192	192	192									
193	193	193	193									
194	194	194	194									
195	195	195	195									
196	196	196	196									
197	197	197	197									
198	198	198	198									
199	199	199	199									
200	200	200	200									
201	201	201	201									
202	202	202	202									
203	203	203	203									
204	204	204	204									
205	205	205	205									
206	206	206	206									
207	207	207	207									
208	208	208	208									
209	209	209	209									
210	210	210	210									
211	211	211	211									
212	212	212	212									
213	213	213	213									
214	214	214	214									
215	215	215	215									
216	216	216	216									
217	217	217	217									
218	218	218	218									
219	219	219	219									
220	220	220	220									
221	221	221	221									
222	222	222	222									
223	223	223	223									
224	224	224	224									
225	225	225	225									
226	226	226	226									
227	227	227	227									
228	228	228	228									
229	229	229	229									
230	230	230	230									
231	231	231	231									
232	232	232	232									
233	233	233	233									
234	234	234	234									
235	235	235	235									
236	236	236	236									
237	237	237	237									
238	238	238	238									
239	239	239	239									
240	240	240	240									
241	241	241	241									
242	242	242	242									
243	243	243	243									
244	244	244	244									
245	245	245	245									
246	246	246	246									
247	247	247	247									
248	248	248	248									
249	249	249	249									
250	250	250	250									
251	251	251	251									
252	252	252	252									
253	253	253	253									
254	254	254	254									
255	255	255	255									
256	256	256	256									
257	257	257	257									
258	258	258	258									
259	259	259	259									
260	260	260	260									
261	261	261	261									
262	262	262	262									
263	263	263	263									
264	264	264	264									
265	265	265	265									
266	266	266	266									

Statistics Index

ANEX prices	P.11	Earnings reports	P.9
ANEX high/low	P.11	Filing rates	P.11
NYSE prices	P.6	Gold markets	P.7
NYSE high/low	P.6	Interest rates	P.7
Commodity prices	P.12	Market summary	P.8
Currency rates	P.7	Oil prices	P.8
Commodities	P.8	OTC stock	P.8
Dividends	P.8	Other markets	P.12

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

Wall Street Slow to Match
A Global Rise in Equities

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

WITH Wall Street kicking up its heels now, has it finally decided to join the party? Major stock markets worldwide have been rising to new heights lately, and Geneva-based Capital International's world index, which combines the performances of all the principal exchanges, established a record this week.

Wall Street, in fact, has also touched a new high in its current surge, as measured by Capital International's U.S.A. index, which tracks the stock prices of 320 larger American companies. "January is always a strong month for equities, especially in Europe," noted Nifty Sikorsky, a director of Capital International, which makes statistical surveys of world stock markets and manages funds for institutional investors.

She pointed out that exchanges in the Britain, West Germany, France and the Netherlands are all higher than they have ever been, while Hong Kong stocks, up 13 percent, have enjoyed the biggest gain of all so far in 1985. Sweden is second, 8.6 percent higher already this year. Japanese stocks are also at their best levels ever.

But while other equity markets have been generally strong, Wall Street has lagged for the last 18 months, trading sideways as measured by prices of larger issues, and frustratingly lower for secondary stocks. Moreover, leadership has been capricious, whipping investors who have tried to pick winners or make up for losers.

Mrs. Sikorsky commented that Capital International's studies of 600 companies worldwide show U.S. stocks are "fairly close" in valuation now compared with non-U.S. companies. Both are selling at a price/earnings ratio of approximately 10 times 1984 profits, she said.

After wall European stock markets perform in 1985, she believes, depends largely on whether government policies will "be geared to pick up economic steam" in the individual countries. "In view of the uncertainty there, plus where interest rates and the U.S. dollar are heading, they are likely to be analysts' markets in the year ahead, with good companies and good stocks more important than markets," she said.

On the subject of the dollar, a crucial factor for foreigners investing on Wall Street, U.S. economist A. Gary Shilling observes, is that Europeans have all but given up attempting to predict its value versus other currencies. "They've been so badly burned in the past by getting into the yen or Deutsche mark, particularly — or even shorting the dollar — that now they're not even trying to guess," he said. "The feeling is that it's high, but nobody wants to be a hero."

Mr. Shilling, who visited nine European countries in five days last week talking to leading money managers in conjunction with Alexander Brown & Sons, has been predicting a resurgent dollar since the summer of 1982. "And a whole host of factors remain for it to stay strong," he asserted.

Stan Weinstein, editor of the Professional Tape Reader, cites the continuing strength of other exchanges as a principal reason for Wall Street remaining both poised to advance higher now and looking good long term.

"What's more, major stock exchanges never did get into trouble like the Dow Jones," he said. "That's more than partly why I never became too bullish on U.S. stocks this past year."

He maintains that there has always been a strong correlation among world markets, with non-American exchanges "giving a good warning when they top out to be cautious about Wall Street." He said he first noticed the phenomenon in 1973 and "you can find it in every major market move since."

Mr. Weinstein expects Wall Street to top 1,300 on the Dow after correcting slightly from its current level. "The non-believers will then become the believers," he declared.

Dana Stewart, technical analyst at Bear Stearns, adds: "It has (Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Analysts note that
Wall Street is
lagging a worldwide
rise in stock prices.

Prices
Rise 4%
In U.S.
'84 Was 3d Year
Of Moderation

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Consumer prices rose 4 percent in 1984, giving the United States its best three-year inflation rate since the late 1960s, the government reported Wednesday.

Last year's increase was only a slight deterioration from the 3.8 percent inflation rate of 1983. Prices had risen 3.9 percent in 1982. A White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the report showed that "we have frozen inflation in place for three straight years."

At the beginning of 1984, most analysts were predicting that prices would rise around 5 percent as the economy waged its second year of recovery from the recession.

Despite the strongest economic growth in three decades, however, inflation came in one percentage point under expectations. Analysts are now predicting more price moderation in 1985.

"We don't really see any significant price increases in any of the categories," said Donald Ratajczak, head of the economic forecasting unit at Georgia State University. "The world trend in inflation is downward, and our trend is even stronger because of the dollar."

Wednesday's report was the second round of good inflation news in 24 hours.

On Tuesday, using a different method of calculation, the Commerce Department put last year's inflation rate at 3.7 percent.

Wednesday's Labor Department report said prices rose 0.2 percent in December, a gain that matched the increase in November and in three other months as the best of the year.

The Consumer Price Index stood at 315.5 in December, meaning that goods costing \$10 in 1967 would have cost \$31.55 last month.

For the three years ending in 1984, consumer prices were up 12.1 percent, the best showing since prices rose 11.5 percent in 1966-68.

As recently as 1980 prices soared 12.4 percent in one year, following a 13.3-percent jump in 1979 as the Iranian revolution sent oil markets into turmoil, creating gasoline shortages around the world.

Since then, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has fallen on hard times as importing nations adopted conservation measures and OPEC began to face increased competition from countries such as Britain that don't belong to the cartel.

Debating Cost of Being Canadian

Fearfully, Ottawa
Studies Closer
Ties With U.S.

By Douglas Martin

New York Times Service

TORONTO — If there were no border between the United States and Canada, economists point out, the consequent tariff reductions could cut the cost of living in Canada by as much as 10 percent and the price of some shoes and clothing by a fifth.

But to many Canadians, the savings would not be worth it. "We always paid a higher price for being Canadian," said Jack Granstein, a historian at York University in Toronto. "People were willing to pay that price because we didn't want to be Americans."

This attitude was buttressed by the fact that, without tariff protection, Canadian producers would be unable to compete with much larger U.S. companies.

Now, the Progressive Conservative government of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, which took office late last year, is studying a large-scale liberalization of trade between Canada and the United States. Even though the thinking stops well short of any customs union or "common market," the topic is so sensitive in Ottawa's bureaucracy that one official calls it a "political black hole."

The thought is that to survive in the increasingly competitive world of international trade, Canadian enterprises need to be as big and as efficient as their American competitors.

As a result, a spirited debate is beginning here over the nature of the world's largest economic partnership, with two-way trade estimated at \$120 billion (90.9 million Canadian dollars) last year. At issue is whether Canada

will emphasize nationalist concerns or move to a broader, more continental vision. It is a debate that finds echoes through the history of this nation.

Canada's first prime minister won election in the 19th century by backing tariffs. His position of them is still called "the National Policy," and the Liberal Party sank to defeat in 1911 by advocating free trade. That effectively removed the topic from political discussion for two generations.

But the increasingly competitive nature of world trade, exacerbated by protectionist moves in many countries, may have changed the political equation, altering the nature of the generations-old discussion.

"Any of the major industrial countries have a substantial domestic market and we don't," said Rowland C. Frazee, chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada. "If this country is going to continue to prosper, it's going to have to be more involved with trade, especially with the United States."

The "only option," Mr. Frazee warns, is free trade. Otherwise,

he predicts that Canada will be "left in the hinterland."

But opposition remains extensive. Walter L. Gordon, a former finance minister and a leader of Canadian economic nationalists for years, worries that Mr. Mulroney's government "could come close to selling out the country."

Similarly, Leonard Neal, president of Tamco Ltd., a Windsor, Ontario, gearshift maker, predicts that the natural behavior of American companies would be to convert Canadian manufacturing plants to "warehousing and distribution operations."

From the nationalist perspective, the chief problem with free trade is the fact that Canadian manufacturing is nearly half-owned by foreigners, with Americans making up four-fifths of that.

Nonetheless, Ottawa is proceeding with its goal of developing a specific negotiating proposal to present to Washington. Ottawa's various economic ministries are trying to prepare a preferred option or range of options on free trade, to be made

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

Reports About OPEC
Push Down Oil Prices

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Oil prices fell in the open market Wednesday as reports surfaced that an OPEC committee had recommended a reduction of \$1 to \$2.50 a barrel in the cartel's benchmark price for crude oil.

OPEC's deputy secretary general denied the reports, however, and was quoted as saying that the committee did not discuss the price of the reference grade at its recent meeting in Saudi Arabia.

As the conflicting reports circulated, oil industry analysts said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries no longer appeared strongly committed to defending its \$29-a-barrel standard for Arabian light oil.

"I think some cut is coming," said Stephen Smith, an oil analyst for Data Resources Inc., a private consulting service in Lexington, Massachusetts. "I think they've tossed in the towel on \$29."

On the spot or non-contract market, Arabian light oil for February delivery was quoted Wednesday at \$27.75 a barrel, off \$1.25 from its official price and down 15 cents from Tuesday, according to Telerate Energy Service, a private market information business.

Meanwhile, West Texas intermediate, the major U.S. grade of crude, was quoted at \$25.10 on the spot market, off 30 cents from Tuesday as it hovered at levels last seen five years ago.

Pressure on OPEC continued to come from outside the cartel. Oil industry sources in Europe, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said Wednesday

that the government-run British National Oil Corp. was continuing to sell most of its crude oil at spot-market prices, which are about \$2 a barrel below Britain's official price of \$28.65 a barrel.

Company officials would not comment.

Britain, which is still buying oil from North Sea producers at the official price, has been studying a change to a pricing formula more closely tied to spot markets but has so far put off a decision.

Earlier Wednesday, knowledgeable oil industry sources in Saudi Arabia, who spoke on condition that they not be identified, said that a recommendation prepared for Monday's OPEC meeting in Geneva proposes cutting the price of Arabian light to \$28 a barrel.

Kuwait's news agency later quoted an unidentified OPEC official as confirming the proposed \$1 cut.

Reports in two newspapers in Saudi Arabia said the OPEC committee had proposed reducing the price gap between Arabian light and Arabian heavy oils to under \$2 from the current differential of \$2.50.

That led to some reports of a cut in the benchmark price to \$26.50, the current price of Arabian heavy oil.

But Fadhil al-Chalabi, the deputy secretary general of OPEC and a participant at the committee meetings Sunday and Monday, was quoted by OPEC's official news agency as describing reports of a \$2.50 reduction in Arabian light as "totally untrue."

EC Unemployment Is Record 11.3%

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Unemployment in the European Community rose to a record 11.3 percent of the work force in December, with about 100,000 more people out of work than at the start of 1984, the EC statistics office said Wednesday.

The December rate was up from 11.1 percent in November and 10.8 percent a year earlier.

An estimated 13.1 million people were reported on unemployment rolls at the end of the year, compared with 13 million in January. The unemployment trend in the 10-nation EC is running counter to a downward pattern in the United States, where the jobless rate in December was 7.2 percent of the civilian work force and the number of people working rose to a record high.

The EC statistics office said the unemployment rates in nine of the 10 member countries rose last year. Denmark was the exception, with its unemployment rate falling to 10.2 percent from 10.4 percent in 1983.

Ireland recorded the highest rate for 1984, at 16.7 percent, up from 15 percent in 1983. Luxembourg's was the lowest, at 1.7 percent, up from 1.5 percent.

The unemployment rates reported by the EC for individual countries usually do not match those reported by the national governments because the community adjusts the figures for comparison.

Volvo Reports
Higher Profits,
Clark Venture

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune

GOTHENBURG, Sweden — AB Volvo, the big Swedish automotive group, announced Wednesday that its 1984 earnings would more than double year-earlier results and that it had agreed to merge its construction-equipment operations into a joint-venture to be set up with Clark Equipment Co. of the United States.

The resulting company, which would have annual sales of around \$800 million based on 1984 combined results, would be the world's third-largest maker of heavy-construction equipment after Caterpillar Tractor Co. of the United States and Komatsu Ltd. of Japan.

Under terms of the proposal, which requires U.S. and Swedish regulatory approval, Clark's Clark Michigan Co. would combine with Volvo BM AB into a new company to be set up in the Netherlands.

Meanwhile, Volvo said preliminary results for 1984 show that its pretax earnings rose 101 percent over 1983, to 7.63 billion kronor (\$674.6 million), from 3.78 billion kronor. The automaker said, however, that the strong increase reflected an extraordinary gain of 1.38 billion kronor from the divestiture of share holdings in other companies.

Operating earnings, excluding extraordinary items, rose 47 percent, to 6.65 billion kronor, from 4.5 billion kronor in 1983, the company said.

Volvo said that its higher operating earnings reflected improved profits from both cars and trucks and lower losses from its energy division. Volvo did not give a breakdown of earnings by division in the preliminary report.

The company said group sales fell 8 percent for the year, to 87.2 billion kronor, from 99.64 billion kronor in 1983. Volvo said the drop reflected a deliberate decrease in energy-trading activities as well as the removal from consolidated accounts of subsidiaries in which Volvo's holding have been reduced.

Car sales, spurred by strong demand in North America, rose 20 percent, to 30.2 billion kronor, and exceeded production capacity, the company said. Truck sales rose 36 percent, to 15.3 billion kronor.

Volvo said fourth-quarter earnings rose 13 percent from a year earlier, to 643 million kronor from 569 million, but were down sharply

from 921 million kronor in the third quarter.

Pehr Gyllenhammar, Volvo's chairman and chief executive, said the apparently low fourth-quarter earnings reflected special circumstances and the uneven division of costs and revenues during the year.

Gösta Renell, Volvo's chief financial officer, said the down trend in quarterly earnings, even when special factors are removed, "was affected by the decline in Swedish competitiveness" as well as the strong general economic upturn behind first and second quarter results.

Volvo posted earnings of 2.6 billion kronor in the first quarter of 1984 while second quarter earnings, reflecting extraordinary income, totaled 3.466 billion kronor.

Shortly after releasing the preliminary results, Volvo's managing director, Hakan Frisinger, announced the plan to combine Volvo construction-equipment business with Clark's.

The new company would retain its current nameplates — Volvo BM, Michigan, and Euclid — and would be managed by a holding company in the Netherlands.

Terms of the proposal call for both parents to take 50-50 stakes in the new company and to contribute \$100 million in assets to it.

Pound Falls
To Record Low

Reuters

LONDON — The pound fell sharply in active trading Wednesday to close at a record low in London as oil prices slipped and the threat of central bank intervention receded, dealers said.

The pound closed at \$1.1105, down from Tuesday's 1.1240 close. Against the Deutsche mark, the dollar closed at 3.1739, up more than a penny from its previous finish.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar slipped to 2.6768, a little below Tuesday's close of 2.6790.

"After all the rhetoric from finance ministers about intervention, it would be very foolish for the Bank of England to let it go through \$1.11," one U.S. bank dealer said.

Pratt Wins Engine Contract

The Associated Press

EAST HARTFORD, Conn. — Pratt & Whitney Aircraft announced Wednesday that it had won a contract to supply a new P&W engine to Pan American World Airways for its recent order of 12 Airbus Industrie jetliners.

The contract for the engines and spare parts is valued at \$500 million, a company spokesman said.

In addition, Pan Am selected a second engine developed by Pratt & Whitney and four non-American companies to power 16 smaller Airbus jets.

Pratt & Whitney, a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp., had been in fierce competition with General Electric Co., which had offered updated versions of older engines for the Pan Am contract.

Arthur Wegner, president of Pratt & Whitney, called the order "a significant milestone" in the revival of the company's long-depressed commercial-engine business.

The company said the Pan Am decision means it can move toward large-scale production of its big new PW4000 engine, which is still under development. Development of the PW4000 was viewed as the gamble by Pratt & Whitney and its parent corporation.

In September, Pan Am announced that it would acquire 12 twin-engine A310-300 jetliners and 16 smaller, twin-engine A320s,

with options to acquire 13 more A310s and 34 more A320s.

Pratt & Whitney offered its PW4000 powerplant for the wide-body A310, against a derivative General Electric engine called the CF6-80C2.

Engine orders for the smaller A320 were sought by the five-company combine, International Aero Engines, headquartered in East Hartford, which is developing the V2500 engine. The competition for that order was another derivative engine called the CFM56-5, offered by a GE partnership with the French firm Snecma.

Jeff Krienderer, Pan Am's vice president for corporate communications, said Wednesday that the airline's decision represented a "double victory" for Pratt & Whitney, which has a 30-percent interest in the International Aero consortium.

Rolls-Royce of Britain also has a 30-percent interest, and three companies in West Germany, Japan and Italy have smaller shares.

Mr. Krienderer said the firm engine orders announced by Pan Am were worth \$369 million, but the need for spare engines and options put the contract's potential total value at more than \$500 million.

The Airbus jets, manufactured by a consortium of European manufacturers, will be delivered between 1987 and 1989.

E.F. HUTTON
INTERNATIONAL INC.
IS PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THAT

RONNI A. MATTATIA

VICE PRESIDENT

E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

AND

JAMES V. KIDD

VICE PRESIDENT

E.F. HUTTON & COMPANY INC.

HAVE JOINED OUR GENEVA OFFICE

E.F. Hutton
INTERNATIONAL

13, ROUTE DE FLORISSANT
TELEPHONE: 46 99 44

The world leader in aircraft management
and executive charter with a fleet of:

3 Citation II - 1 Learjet 35 - 1 BA 125 - 1 Falcon 10 - 1 Falcon 20 - 6 Falcon 50
6 Gulfstream II/III - 1 DC-9 - 1 Boeing 737 - 5 Boeing 727 - 1 DC-8-73

JET AVIATION
PRIVATE JET SERVICES

Basel, Dusseldorf, Geneva, Munich, Zurich
Head office Europe: Jet Aviation Zurich Phone (01) 814 30 03 Te. 93 820
Head office Middle East: Jet Aviation Riyadh Phone (01) 220 18 89 Te. 205 551
Head office North America: Jet Aviation Boston Phone (617) 274 81 40 Te. 951 193
Boston, Washington, D.C.

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 23, excluding fees.
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

American	Swiss	£	DM	FF	¥	Sc	Sp	Yen
Amsterdam	3.5555	4.01	112.97	164.95	177.13	20.75	118.70	125
Brussels	3.5522	7.9525	2075	45.20	177.13	20.75	118.70	125
Frankfurt	3.5522	7.9525	2075	45.20	177.13	20.75	118.70	125
London	1.7105	2.53	101.18	145.98	177.13	20.75	118.70	125
Milan	1.9250	1.9800	415.79	30.13	177.13	20.75	118.70	125
New York	1.112	5.17	92.05	138.00	177.13	20.75	118.70	125
Paris	7.7105	14.622	2289	47.71	22.89	13.28	3.69	3.81
Tokyo	254.125	282.77	80.02	24.25	132.7	70.0	29.64	9.59
Zurich	2.6478	2.9963	61.05	13.72	74.01	4.21	1.85	1.85
1 USD	0.67428	0.77211	2.0925	4.7444	12.4296	61	30.64	2.6851

Dollar Values

Country	Per \$	Country	Per \$	Country	Per \$	Country	Per \$
Switzerland	0.67428	Switzerland	0.77211	Switzerland	2.0925	Switzerland	4.7444
France	6.5595	France	13.7603	France	27.5206	France	55.0412
Germany	4.7533	Germany	9.5066	Germany	19.0132	Germany	38.0264
Italy	1.9364	Italy	3.8728	Italy	7.7456	Italy	15.4912
Japan	111.24	Japan	222.48	Japan	444.96	Japan	889.92
Spain	166.37	Spain	332.74	Spain	665.48	Spain	1330.96
Sweden	20.75	Sweden	41.50	Sweden	83.00	Sweden	166.00
UK	0.7936	UK	1.5872	UK	3.1744	UK	6.3488

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Jan. 23

1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	1 year
1A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
2A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
3A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
4A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
5A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
6A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
7A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
8A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
9A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%
10A. 8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%	8% - 8 1/4%

Notes available in increments of \$

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Korea's Hyundai Preparing to Enter U.S. Market

By James Risen

Los Angeles Times Service

DETROIT — Hyundai Motor Corp., aiming to become the first Korean automaker to enter the U.S. market, reportedly is planning to open a U.S. sales and marketing headquarters in time to introduce its first models here next fall.

Hyundai, which began selling its small cars in Canada last year, has already hired several top executives from Toyota Motor Co.'s U.S. sales arm to staff its own new U.S. operations, a Toyota spokesman confirmed Tuesday.

Although Hyundai refused to comment, Automotive News, an industry trade publication, said in its Jan. 21 edition that the company plans to announce the formation of its U.S. unit next weekend at the National Automobile Dealers Association convention in San Francisco.

The magazine also said that Hyundai expects to sell 100,000 cars in its first year in the United States.

Hyundai has hired Max Jamieson, a former Toyota executive in the United States, to run its new U.S. arm out of offices in Garden Grove in Southern California, a Toyota spokesman said.

It was not clear, however, how soon the Garden Grove offices will be opened.

Hyundai's move into the United States could signal the beginning of a Korean invasion of the U.S. car market.

General Motors Corp. has already formed a joint venture with South Korea's Daewoo Group to build cars in South Korea for export to the United States beginning in the 1987 model year. Chrysler Corp. has been negotiating with the Samsung Group, another big South Korean company, in an effort to form a joint venture of its own.

Although South Korea's auto industry is still tiny by U.S. or Japanese standards, the nation's cheap labor force makes it an attractive source of inexpensive cars and trucks for U.S. car companies trying to compete with the Japanese.

At the same time, independent

Korean automakers such as Hyundai now have an opportunity to penetrate the U.S. market, while their larger Japanese rivals remain hindered by restrictions on their exports to the United States.

In Canada, in fact, Hyundai's low-priced Pony subcompact has already become an instant success, with sales of more than 25,000 in its first year in the country. Last week, Hyundai introduced its second model in Canada, a four-door compact called the Stellar.

The United States and Canada are wide-open markets for Korean auto imports. But if Hyundai and other Korean companies begin to make a dent in the U.S. market, pressure could build in Washington and Detroit to place South Korea under the kind of limits that now cover the Japanese.

United Technologies Corp. said Wednesday that a major cost-reduction program, increased productivity and higher volume in most of its units contributed to higher net income for the fourth quarter and year.

The company, a diversified high-technology concern, said fourth-quarter net income rose to \$149.8 million, or \$1.10 a share fully diluted, from \$138.1 million, or \$1.01 a share in 1983. Revenues rose \$4.38 billion from \$3.89 billion, the company said.

United Technologies said earnings for the year rose to \$645 million, or \$4.70 a share fully diluted, from \$509.2 million, or \$3.74 a share in 1983. Revenues rose to \$16.3 billion from \$14.7 billion.

The company said improved demand from the automotive and building-construction industries helped sales at its Carrier air-conditioning, Otis elevator, Essex wire and cable, Inmont automotive paint and Hamilton Standard electronic controls units.

UT Corp. Posts Higher Earnings In Quarter, Year

Reuters

HARTFORD, Connecticut

United Technologies Corp. said Wednesday that a major cost-reduction program, increased productivity and higher volume in most of its units contributed to higher net income for the fourth quarter and year.

The company, a diversified high-technology concern, said fourth-quarter net income rose to \$149.8 million, or \$1.10 a share fully diluted, from \$138.1 million, or \$1.01 a share in 1983. Revenues rose \$4.38 billion from \$3.89 billion, the company said.

United Technologies said earnings for the year rose to \$645 million, or \$4.70 a share fully diluted, from \$509.2 million, or \$3.74 a share in 1983. Revenues rose to \$16.3 billion from \$14.7 billion.

The company said improved demand from the automotive and building-construction industries helped sales at its Carrier air-conditioning, Otis elevator, Essex wire and cable, Inmont automotive paint and Hamilton Standard electronic controls units.

Trade Specialists Draw New Interest on NYSE

By Fred R. Bleakley

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The winds of change are whipping the flags of the New York Stock Exchange faster and faster these days.

The Big Board has been exploring 24-hour trading in stocks of companies listed on the exchange and is studying a possible merger with the Pacific Coast Exchange.

Now, it is studying a controversial proposal that could have even more far-reaching implications.

That proposal, which the exchange staff is expected to recommend to its board of directors in February, would pave the way for giant, well-capitalized firms such as Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. to own and operate specialist units on the floor of the exchange.

"The specialist business has become much more risk oriented," said John Phelan, chairman of the stock exchange and formerly a specialist. "It needs more capital to grow."

Specialists are members of a national securities exchange whose job it is to maintain an orderly market in selected stocks traded on that exchange.

They stabilize the market by buying when there are no other buyers and selling when there are no other sellers. They also act as agents for brokers who give them orders to execute.

There are 58 specialist firms serving as the market makers in 1,500 stocks. Making it more attractive for larger firms to buy them would bring more capital to the exchange floor and allow specialists to better handle the large orders of institutional investors that are increasingly dominating trading.

It also would help the Big Board fend off competition from regional stock exchanges, which have been siphoning off volume in NYSE stocks they trade.

Most Big Board specialists back the plan.

"Would we sell? Absolutely," said Peter Haas, 57, principal owner of A.B. Tompane & Co., which specializes in 25 stocks, including U.S. Steel Corp.

He said he and other older partners would want to lock in profits from the sale of the firm and put it to work in the business until they retire.

Critics of the idea contend that it could significantly change the balance of power in the brokerage community and make it more difficult to police insider-trading abuses and the manipulation of stock prices.

They also expect that the NYSE's auction market, where one specialist serves as the focal point for trading in a particular stock, would be transformed into a dealer market of competing market makers similar to that which exists in over-the-counter trading.

Brokers might be compelled to set up rival specialist-trading units because money managers are likely to view firms linked to specialists as having the best price information. There is also the fear that corporate investment-banking relationships could be swayed by a specialist linkup as well.

"It will change the rules of the game competitively," said Thomas F. Ryan Jr., a vice president at Kidder, Peabody & Co., one of the firms opposed to the proposal.

"The issue is much bigger than attracting capital to the NYSE floor," he added.

Many major brokerage firms view the acquisition of a specialist post as a smart move, considering the relatively high return on capital they have generally earned.

The stock exchange said specialists earned a 19.4-percent return on about \$600 million in capital in 1983. In contrast, firms doing business with the public averaged a 16.5-percent return on capital.

Even so, the large firms say they are not likely to throw money at the stock exchange specialists.

"They have an inflated view of what their franchises are worth," said Howard Brenner, executive vice president of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., which has become one of the most active specialists on several regional stock exchanges.

Michael Cream, a specialist with Cream & Cream and vice chairman of the exchange, explained the Big Board's rationale for recommending a new rule.

"We shouldn't place any restrictions on who can be in the game," he said.

Racial Shares

Lose After Poor Forecast

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Shares of Racial Electronics PLC plunged Wednesday after the company warned that results for the year ending March 31 would be "substantially below" expectations.

The warning came as Racial reported that pretax profit for the first half, which ended Oct. 12, slipped 3.2 percent from a year earlier to \$47.2 million (\$53 million) on sales of \$449.5 million, up 17 percent.

The first-half figures were about in line with expectations, but the dismal forecast sent Racial shares down 48 pence to close at 240 pence apiece.

Analysts began slashing their forecasts for full-year pretax profit. At Greaveson, Grant & Co., John Tysoe reduced his by £20 million, to £135 million, compared with £119.2 million last year.

Mr. Tysoe said that about 60 percent of this year's expected profit improvement would stem from Chubb & Son, a maker of locks and other security devices acquired by Racial last October. Thus, he said, Racial's underlying performance is "not that impressive."

Racial blamed the setback mainly on problems at its California-based Racial-Vadic unit, a maker of low-speed modems, which are used to help transmit data between computers.

Sir Ernest Harrison, Racial's chairman, said Racial-Vadic introduced a modem for use with microcomputers late in 1984, just as the market for such computers "went through the floor."

In addition, microchip-design problems have delayed the introduction of other new modems by more than a year. The result, Sir Ernest said, is a reduction of £15 million in expected profit for the year.

But he reported that improvement in such areas as military radio equipment, radar and avionics. Spending on Racial's new mobile-telephone business reduced profit by £5.4 million in the half, but Sir Ernest predicted that the operations would be highly profitable by the late 1980s.

COMPANY NOTES

Advanced Micro Devices Inc.

has announced plans to build a plant near Dublin for making wafers, or disks containing a large number of computer chips. The building, in Greystokes, Ireland, will cost an estimated \$186 million (189.7 Irish pounds).

CIT-Alcatel of France and Chinese authorities have signed a contract worth about 500 million francs (\$51.5 million) calling for CIT-Alcatel to supply 14 of its E10B telephone exchanges for Beijing, a company spokesman said.

The capacity of the exchanges will be 100,000 lines. CIT-Alcatel will also supply 180 kilometers (111.5 miles) of fiber-optic cables to connect the exchanges.

Chabir Corp., a group involved in food and military orders, said it has ended talks on the possible sale of its 76-percent interest in Isaly Co., a food company, because it had not obtained acceptable offers. It also said that Isaly will acquire Chabir's interests in British oil and real-estate development companies.

Convergant Technologies Inc., the troubled Silicon Valley computer maker, said it will take a series of charges against fourth-

quarter earnings, giving it a loss of an estimated \$10 million for the quarter. Convergant would then report a loss of about \$11.9 million for all of 1984, on sales of about \$350 million.

Dee Corp.'s bid for Booker McConnell PLC, an engineering and food-distribution group, is not against the public interest, the British Monopolies Commission said. Dee's plans, however, were not known, as the food retailer's bid, valued at about £233 million (\$262 million), lapsed automatically when it was referred to the commission.

Dome Petroleum Ltd. has announced the filing of an amended prospectus in the United States and Canada for its proposed issue of \$27.1 million of common shares. The share price will be based on a formula to be agreed on between Dome and its lenders.

First City Financial Corp., a unit of Vancouver's First City Capital Corp., and an affiliate, First City Securities Inc., and A.H. Robins Co. have bought Brillion Iron Works from Beatrice Cos. for \$32.48 million, First City said.

Lockheed Corp. said it has tentatively agreed to buy Metier Management Systems, a privately-held computer group of five companies, for \$100 million to \$130 million in cash. Metier, whose revenues this fiscal year are expected to be about \$80 million, developed and marketed Artemis, a computer-aided project management system.

Mellon Bank Corp. said that the U.S. Comptroller of the Currency has approved its application to establish a consumer bank in Dallas. Mellon still needs Federal Reserve Board approval for the bank, which would be authorized to provide deposit taking, trust services and consumer and mortgage lending.

Monasanto Co., in a reaction to the gas leak that killed more than 2,000 people last month in Bhopal, India, said it will disclose more information to the public on potential chemical plant hazards. It said it will make the information, which it now shares with its employees, available to officials, the media and citizens' groups.

Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. said it is offering holders of Sterling Guarantee Trust warrants the right to subscribe to P&O warrants following a recent increase in Sterling's deferred stock.

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

United States			
Company	1984	1983	1982
Amer. Home Pbls.	Revenue: 1984 1983 1982	Revenue: 1984 1983 1982	Revenue: 1984 1983 1982
4th Qtr.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Revenue	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Net Inc.	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Per Share	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982
Year	1984 1983 1982	1984 1983 1982	1984 198

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

23 January 1985

AL MAL MANAGEMENT
Unit A1 8801 Tamiami Trail, E.A. F. 14104 ORANGE NASSAU GROUP

—(d) Asian Growth Fund	\$ 10.66	—(w) RBC Canadian Fund Ltd.	\$ 10.71
—(w) Dividend	\$ 53.75	—(w) RBC For Emerg Pacific Fd	\$ 10.47



standards.
INTERNATIONAL
BusinessWeek
THE VOICE OF AUTHORITY

1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 0251 - Telex 28305



have been appointed

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne

Banque de la Société Financière Européenne
20, rue de la Paix - 75002 Paris
Téléphone : 261.57.47

[illegible]

SPORTS

Three Stars of the 1970s — Namath, Staubach, Simpson — Are Voted Into NFL Hall of Fame

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CANTON, Ohio — Quarterbacks Joe Namath and Roger Staubach, running back O.J. Simpson, old-timer Frank Gaski and National Football League Commissioner Pete Rozelle, have been named to the Pro Football Hall of Fame.

Pete Elliott, the shrine's executive director, announced Tuesday that the five will be inducted into the Hall of Fame Aug. 3, before the NFL's first 1985 exhibition game between the Houston Oilers and New York Giants. Their selections increase the Hall's membership to 128.

The five were chosen from an original list of 15 finalists which had been cut to seven last week. Failing to make it were running back Paul Hornung and quarterback Fran Tarkenton from the final seven.

Simpson and Staubach were elected in their first year of eligibility, five seasons after their retirements in 1979. Old-timers must have left the sport before 1960.

They are the first Heisman Trophy winners to be elected to the Hall. Staubach won the award for the year's best college player in 1963 at Navy while Simpson won at Southern California in 1968.

"I'm very proud and thrilled," said former New York Jet quarter-

back Namath, who ended his 13-year career in 1977, when he played for the Los Angeles Rams.

"I'd like to congratulate the others, too. I'm just sorry I didn't make it again. He certainly had the stats."

Tarkenton holds several league passing records, including most attempts (6,467), completions (3,686), yards (47,003) and touchdowns (342).

Namath, 41, once described by his Alabama coach, Bear Bryant, as "the greatest athlete I ever coached," may not have matched Tarkenton's statistics, but his flamboyant style was regarded as a key factor enabling the old American Football League to win a merger with the NFL in 1966.

A celebrity from the moment he signed a then-startling \$400,000 contract with the Jets in 1965, Broadway Joe, as Namath was soon known, became the AFL's rookie of the year. Two seasons later, he became the first quarterback to pass for more than 4,000 yards in a season.

He elevated himself to a football legend in January 1969, when he publicly guaranteed that the Jets would defeat the heavily favored Baltimore Colts in Super Bowl III. With his prediction having produced ridicule around the country, he proceeded to lead the Jets to a 16-7 victory.

Namath, who was plagued by knee problems throughout his career, had 1,886 pass completions for 27,663 yards and 173 touchdowns in 1978.

Staubach, who completed 1,685 of 2,958 passes for 22,700 yards and 153 touchdowns, called his selection "the greatest honor of my career." The winner of the 1963 Heisman as a junior at Navy, he did not begin his pro career until he had served four years on active duty, including a stint in Vietnam.

In a nine-year period, Staubach played in six National Football Conference title games, leading the Cowboys to four victories and triumphs in Super Bowls VI and XII. His career pass rating of 83.4 was the highest in NFL history when he quit in 1979.

"I'm thrilled to be included with players like Joe and Roger," said Simpson, who had a spectacular NFL career that included four rushing titles, five consecutive 1,000-yard seasons and five Pro Bowl selections.

"Now there's nothing missing in my career," said the 37-year-old Simpson, who accounted for 11,236 yards on the ground in his 11 seasons with the Buffalo Bills and San Francisco 49ers. "I feel like it's my

official stamp; now I have left my legacy in the game."

Simpson, still involved with pro football as a television announcer, said of his fellow selectors for the Hall, "I'd like to offer my congratulations to all of them. Watching the Hall of Fame ceremonies in the past, I don't think there's ever been a class that I'd rather be with."

"I feel more than honored because of the company. It may be the all-time class."

He said he was particularly pleased that Namath, who previously had been eligible for selection to the Hall, was among this group. "I'm just glad Joe Namath made it in," Simpson said. "He certainly made his mark on the game of football. He's as deserving as anyone."

Simpson said he grew up watching great players from the 49ers and other teams playing in his hometown of San Francisco and dreaming of making the Hall of Fame.

"It would have been nice to have won a championship," he said, "but I don't feel that my career was in any way lessened. I can't think of any players, even the Pittsburgh players who won four Super Bowls,

who have more to be grateful for in their pro-football experience than I have."

Gatski, 62, was a center and a linebacker. He played three seasons at Marshall and one at Auburn before joining the Browns, then part of the All-America Football Conference, in 1946. He anchored the Cleveland line that cleared the way for pro football's most powerful offense in the 1940s and 1950s.

Gatski played on eight championship teams, including the Detroit Lions in 1957, his last season, when he earned his last championship ring by helping the Lions rout his old team, the Browns, by 59-14 in his final game.

Rozelle negotiated the first NFL television contract in 1962, presided over the merger with the AFL and developed the Super Bowl. He is the third commissioner named to the hall of fame, following Joe Carr, who served from 1921 to 1939, and Rozelle's predecessor, Bert Bell, who served from 1946 to 1959.

"My 25 years have been an interesting whirlwind," said the 57-year-old Rozelle. "To be elected to the hall brings a special pride to me."

(AP, NYT)



O.J. Simpson



Roger Staubach



Pete Rozelle



Joe Namath

Lang to Propose Reforms Of Skiing Cup Schedules

The Associated Press

TODTNAU, West Germany — Serge Lang, founder and president of Alpine skiing's World Cup tour, said Tuesday he will propose scheduling reforms to overcome the circuit's often chaotic nature.

Lang, a 71-year-old French journalist, who 20 years ago brought various men's and women's races under the umbrella of the World Cup, made his remarks after rain here Tuesday forced a 24-hour postponement of a men's giant slalom race. The event was finally canceled Wednesday because of continuing heavy rain and fog.

A men's slalom had already been canceled to make way for the running of the giant slalom Wednesday. There was no immediate decision when and where the two races would be made up.

The slalom had been relocated twice already. It was originally scheduled for Jan. 7 in Baqueira, Spain, but lack of snow forced organizers to shift it to La Mongie, France — where it again became a victim of bad weather.

"We just have too many races," Lang said. "This creates big scheduling problems, especially when we have such bad weather as this year." More than 20 men's and women's races have been postponed or canceled this season.

"We have to do something to make the World Cup more interesting, and ideally the competition should have no more than 24 races for men and 24 for women," Lang said. The original 1984-85 schedule featured 36 events for men and 32 for women.

Among his proposals is setting aside one week of the four-month schedule so that all postponed races can be held at a single venue. Lang suggests the site of the next world championships as the reserve site, where the rule adopted for next season, the site would be Crans Montana, Switzerland, home of the 1987 championships.

In order to accommodate a smaller schedule, Lang said that national ski federations should be asked to stage World Cup events every two years instead of annually. "If we cut the number of races, then we could have some countries staging them one year and other countries holding them the next season," he said.

"But national ski federations are opposed to this. They want to have as many races as possible, and each federation wants to have a race in its country every year. Many skiers are also against this and some coaches don't like the idea either. First we must get the national federations to agree."

The tour has been dubbed the "white circus" because of its often unwieldy schedule. Racers compete annually in Europe, North America and Japan, and the 1986 schedule includes three downhill races in August in South America.

Lang said he also would like to push for what he feels is a more crowd-pleasing finish to slalom and giant slalom races. Under his plan, the field for those events would be pared to the 30 fastest after the first run, with the survivors starting in inverse order of their first-leg times. The outcome would be in doubt until the first-run leader, the last skier of the day, completed his final descent.

Current practice reverses only the top five first-run finishers, and many times the awards ceremony is held while slower racers still are completing their second heats.

The Lang formula was introduced at the World Series at Salscio, Italy, in November, and it "worked very well," he said. "It was a complete success."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Lang said he also would ask that, starting next season, no races be held on Mondays. "We just cannot get enough television interest on Mondays. It appears to be a dead day for sports on television," he said.

"These are all proposals which we want to put to national ski federations. We must do something to avoid such scheduling problems that we are having this year."

Congress to Shift From Deficit to Defecting Teams
Lawmakers Considering at Least 5 Bills to Prevent Clubs From Quitting Cities

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The thorniest issue facing Congress this year won't necessarily be what to do about the deficit, arms control or the Nicaraguan "contras." It may be what to do about the Raiders, the Colts and the Eagles.

With a growing number of professional sports teams abandoning their home cities or threatening to seek greener pastures, Congress will consider at least five major bills on the problem.

They range from giving the National Football League more authority to control franchise shifts to blocking all major-league teams from moving without government approval.

The most far-reaching measure, the Professional Sports Team Community Protection Act, would have the Commerce Department set up an arbitration panel to regulate franchise shifts in baseball, football, basketball and hockey. A team would have to demonstrate that it had an inadequate stadium and had been losing money for several years.

To be introduced next week by Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington, and several colleagues, the bill has an added twist. It would require pro baseball to expand by two teams and pro football by four, two of which would be mandated for Baltimore and Oakland, California.

"Everyone who represents a city that has a franchise favors this," Gorton said. "But every member who represents Phoenix or Louisville and wants to get a franchise is hurt by stability, because there's no longer a city they can raid."

But skeptics say pressure may build to award franchises to all 435 congressional districts.

The major sports leagues have mounted a strong defense against some of the legislation, although the NFL favors legislation to allow the league to make the decisions.

"These are essentially business judgments," said attorney Paul Tagliabue of Covington & Burling, one of several Washington lawyers who represent the NFL. "We just don't want Congress telling us where teams can play."

Congress also is under pressure from have-not communities looking for major-league sports to spur economic development. Cities from Buffalo to Tampa are spending as much as \$80 million on baseball stadiums in hopes that a new team will boost tourism and improve their images.

The latest franchise shifts began when Al Davis defied the NFL and moved his Oakland Raiders to Los Angeles in 1982. The NFL sued, but a federal appeals court hit the league with a \$50-million judgment, saying it had violated antitrust laws by requiring that three-quarters of the club owners approve any relocation.

The ruling turned the league into an idle spectator while Robert Irby moved the Baltimore Colts to Indianapolis. City officials, not the NFL, persuaded the Philadelphia Eagles not to leave for Phoenix.

It wasn't long before Senators Pete Wilson, Republican of California, Charles McC. Mathias, Republican of Maryland, and Arlen Specter, Republican of Philadelphia, became increasingly interested in the issue.

Specter has introduced a bill that would force the NFL to restrict franchise shifts and to repay Philadelphia for the \$30 million the city had to spend to keep the Eagles.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, plans another bill that would give the NFL an antitrust exemption to stop its teams from moving.

While Phoenix failed to snare the Eagles, DeConcini said, "If you're trying to get a team, you'd like some protection that they won't move off to Salt Lake City or Albuquerque because someone promises them a better skybox."

Congressional staff members point out that football expansion has followed every major bill passed by Congress for the NFL — a 1961 antitrust exemption for teams to pool television revenue; the 1966 approval of a merger with the American Football League; and the 1973 lifting of television blackouts on home games.

NFL Commissioner Pete Rozelle made the connection in Senate testimony last year. "I personally and the other owners in the league feel a responsibility, when Congress passes something for you, to give a quid pro quo to show a sense of responsibility for that action," he said.

James Fitzpatrick, an attorney for major league baseball said there is no reason for any bill to include baseball, which has enjoyed total antitrust immunity for decades. He said there have been no franchise shifts in the last 10 years and that every city that once had baseball now has a team, with the exception of Washington.

But reports that the Minnesota Twins, Pittsburgh Pirates and other clubs may move elsewhere have many lawmakers worried that they too may be left with empty stadiums and angry fans. That has prompted several bills on the House side as well.

The National Basketball Association is grappling with the same problem, having sued the San Diego Clippers for moving to Los Angeles last year without the league's approval.

Nevertheless, said NBA attorney Philip Hochberg, "I'm not sure that legislation is necessarily the best answer."

Moses Pleads Not Guilty in L.A. Sex Case

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — Edwin Moses, the two-time Olympic champion in the men's 400-meter intermediate hurdles, pleaded not guilty Tuesday to charges of soliciting sex for money from an undercover female police officer.

Moses was not present at the Municipal Court arraignment. The trial was scheduled for Feb. 8.

Moses, 29, was charged only with solicitation of an act of prostitution. Mike Wilkinson, deputy city attorney said. He said a second count of possession of less than an ounce of marijuana was dropped because the amount was so small.

Spokesmen for Moses said that the world record holder, who is unbeaten in 109 consecutive races since August 1977, does not use drugs, and said the marijuana — found in a small film canister — could have been left by others who had been in the car recently.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pts	GF
Washington	28	12	47	196
Pittsburgh	28	12	47	199
NY Islanders	25	19	42	188
Pittsburgh	18	22	40	182
NY Rangers	15	22	38	185
New York	15	25	35	157

ADAMS CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pts	GF
Montreal	24	10	58	188
Buffalo	21	13	54	188
Quebec	22	18	52	184
Boston	21	19	47	159
Hartford	14	23	37	149

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	Pts	GF
St. Louis	19	18	46	164
Chicago	21	23	45	188
Atlanta	14	24	36	139
Detroit	14	26	34	123
Toronto	9	36	24	139

TUESDAY'S RESULTS				
Washington (11), Toronto (7); A. Stastny (72), P. Stastny (29), St. Louis (21), Toronto (11); Gosselin (4), St. Louis (21); Quebec (10), Boston (6); 6-15-74-32.				
Montreal (1), Hartford (1); 1-1-3-3.				
Wolter (14), Robinson (7), Kurvers (9), Naslund (29), Hunter (13), Svoboda (3); Johnson (13), Houlihan (12), Malone (13), Lumsley (8), Quenneville (4), St. Louis (10), Montreal (10); 16-4-10-32; Hartford (10), Penney (6); 1-14-2-24.				

N.Y. Islanders				
Colton (12), Yarnham (21), Lumsley (11), Larson (7), Oroschick (21); Houston (2), Kerr (3), Polaris (8), St. Louis (10), Detroit (10); 10-12-30-30; New York (10), Montreal (11); 11-8-24.				

Transition				
Baseball	Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals
Baseball	Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Baseball				
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies
Atlanta Braves	San Francisco Giants	Los Angeles Dodgers	St. Louis Cardinals	Philadelphia Phillies

Basketball

Selected College Results

EAST	
Army 49, Manhattan 48	
CNY 58, York 50	
Cornell 77, Brandeis 72	
Coast Guard 72, Boston 65	
Franklin Pierce 81, Tufts 85	
Harvard 75, Hobart 68	
Johns Hopkins 80, Messiah 68	
Lehigh 76, Manhattanville 65	

ART BUCHWALD

World's Greatest Hugger

WASHINGTON — As if we didn't have enough to worry about, there is trouble in America's bedrooms. The information comes from the syndicated columnist Ann Landers, who, in conducting a reader survey, discovered that 72 percent of her woman readers would rather be hugged and treated tenderly by men than have sexual intercourse with them.

Although the figure came as a shock to many people, it did not come as a surprise to me. Ever since I reached puberty a few years back, I have been dealing with nothing but the group who would rather be hugged.

In my high school years, the figure was more like 99 percent, and even those girls who only wanted to be hugged and treated tenderly thought that was a very big deal.

When I went from high school to the U.S. Marine Corps, I was hoping the odds would change in my favor. After all, I did have a uniform and was going off to fight for my country. Either I attended the wrong USO clubs, or the wrong Salvation Army canteens, but I could never meet the women who preferred "the act" to the hug. This was very frustrating, because while my buddies came off leave with happy smiles on their faces, I dragged myself in at 4 in the morning, my arms dead from hugging my dates all night long.

You would expect in a wartime situation that you could find some women who enjoyed both being hugged and the ultimate experience as well. I never did.

I would hug and hold them tenderly all the way home, but every time I suggested we go one more step they would reply, "I'm not that kind of girl."

Russia Plans War Recordings

MOSCOW — The state record company, Melodiya, plans to produce 50 records this year commemorating the 40th anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany in World War II, Tass said Wednesday.

"What kind of girl are you?" I would ask.

"I'm the kind of girl who just likes to be held in someone's arms."

If I got angry enough I would reply, "You don't need a boyfriend — you need a nanny."

OK, the conflict was over, and according to my U.S. Marine discharge papers, I was now a married woman entitled to all veterans' benefits as well as the adulation of a grateful populace that had been spared the horrors of war.

Surely the University of Southern California coeds would understand that man cannot live by hugs alone. But once again the odds were stacked against me. A survey on campus revealed that 85 percent of the women said they would rather be hugged and held tenderly, while only 15 percent admitted that they would "go further," providing the person was on the first-string football team or his father owned the Bank of America.

In 1961, I developed a reputation at USC. The word was out on sorority row that if you wanted to have a tender evening, go out with Buchwald. But if you wanted the earth to move date somebody else.

After three years of hugging and frustrating tenderness I decided to go to Paris, where women were noted for pleasing themselves by pleasing their men. They considered hugging just the soup course to a wonderful night.

As with most legends of love this one turned out to be slightly exaggerated. I hugged under the bridges of Notre Dame, I hugged under the Eiffel Tower, I hugged in the streets of Montmartre, and I treated French women as tenderly as the file mignon they had ordered in a restaurant. I couldn't afford. And all they ever did when I took them home was thank me at the door and say, "You're not like other American men. Only you only want French girls to make love."

Well, that was some time ago, and I forgot all about such things until the Ann Landers survey was splashed over the front pages. I showed the article to my wife, and she said she would laugh. But all she said when she finished reading was, "Why don't you ever hug me?" "Because," I screamed, "I've been doing it all my life and it never got me anywhere!"

Julie Christie

By Barbara Gamarekian

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "Acting isn't enough," Julie Christie said. "I guess it should be, but for me it isn't. You do other people's work, saying other people's words. I want my own voice to be heard, and the only way you can do that is to choose those areas in which you want to work for change."

The actress had flown in from Britain for the Washington premiere of the British film "The Return of the Soldier," starring Glenda Jackson, Alan Bates, Ann-Margret and Christie. The opening will benefit Women Make Movies IV, an international women's film festival to be held in Washington in March.

Christie, settling down on a sofa piled with pillows in her hotel suite, said she did not relish being interviewed: "There is no real dialogue, just somebody asking you what you feel, what you think — it uses up an awful lot of energy, and I find it quite nervous-making."

Christie, 44, said film premieres were also high on her list of favorite things.

"I rarely, rarely go to them — I can't even remember the last time I did something like this. But this is a benefit for something I care about. And the producer, Ann Skinner, is an old friend. She was continuity girl to John Schlesinger when I filmed 'Darling.' Little did I know then that inside this person talking notes was an iron-willed creature who would turn into a producer one day."

Women behind the camera — as directors, producers and technicians — are rare, Christie said. "Look," she exclaimed, handing over a sheaf of paper. "Read that — of the 7,332 movies made by major studios in the 30-year period ending in 1979, only 14 were directed by women."

In Britain she lives simply, on a farm, she said. Her deliberately unkempt dress, and activities that include "fact-finding" trips to Nicaragua and such causes as nuclear disarmament, feminism and protection of the environment, are for her a way of sorting out life's priorities.

As a feminist, "I've been trying for quite a

I've Been Trying to Live in Ways That Would Try To Break Through the Barriers Imposed by Society



Julie Christie

Paul Heston/The New York Times

long time now to live my ordinary, everyday life in ways that would try to break through the barriers imposed upon me by society."

"These barriers," she explained, include "those relating to men."

"I've tried to overcome my fear and awe of men, an attitude to which I was conditioned by both school and society — and it's been quite a struggle."

"So-so, so-so," she replied, breaking into a grin. "I'm not always successful. Sometimes you say, 'This is just too boring, and you give up.'"

Her most publicized romance was with the actor and director Warren Beatty, with whom she made several films in the 1970s. These days, she said, her "long-standing fling" is a journalist who writes for City Limit, an English publication. "I'd rather not tell you his name — he's not one in America would know who he is," she said.

As for marriage, the very mention causes

Christie to giggle. "What a funny idea," she said. "I can't think of any reason I should. I'm not conventionally religious, and I don't see it as a sacrament. It's just a question of needing the state to condone a relationship."

Ever the prospect of children, she said, would not necessarily lead to marriage. "I don't know what it's like in the United States these days, but in England a lot of children are born to unmarried people — just masses and masses. It's become normal."

Although she keeps a room in London, home 10 years has been a stone farmhouse in Wales, which she shares with a couple and their two children.

"It isn't a commune," she said. "It's a group of friends, a family. I really have no family of my own, as my parents are both dead."

Christie was born in Assam, India, where her father managed a tea plantation. She was sent to Britain for her schooling.

Much of her early acting was on the stage. Her performance as the swinging society girl in the film "Darling" won her international attention and an Academy Award for best actress in 1965. That was followed by such films as "Dr. Zhivago," "Far from the Madding Crowd," "Petulia," "McCabe and Mrs. Miller," "Shampoo," and "Heaven Can Wait."

Christie lived in California for three years before returning to Britain in 1977, when she took a respite from movies. In 1980 she resumed her film career and she is now working on a television series and is scheduled to work on a movie in New York next spring.

"I can't remember what it is called," she said, "but it is with Sidney Lumet for sure — he's such a wonderful director."

However, she still wrestles with how to deal with stardom — the autographs, the interviews, the demands for photographs.

"I understand the need for icons," she said. "I have had idols and there are still people whom I am in awe of because of their talent, so I try to be understanding. But I so hate being a public person rather than a private person — I'm just not as nice as I should be."

A Plucked Cockatoo

The singer and actress Cher, described as "a plucked cockatoo setting femininity back 20 years," and the rock stars Cyndi Lauper and Prince lend a musical touch to Mr. Blackwell's 25th annual "Worst-Dressed Women" list. Cher topped the list, followed by the reigning Miss America, Shareese Wells; Patti Davis, daughter of President Ronald Reagan; Lauper; the actresses Diahann Carroll and Joan Collins in a tie for fifth; a "Dallas" star, Victoria Principal; the singer and actress Barbra Streisand; two more actresses, Sally Field and Pamela Bellwood; and, in another tie, Prince and the rock band Twisted Sister. A special "worst-dressed" of the year" mention went to last year's Miss America, Vanessa Williams, dejected after a Penthouse magazine feature. "This is the first time we've had this category, but it's getting easier all the time," said Richard Blackwell, the fashion designer who releases the lists under his professional name, Mr. Blackwell. He said Mr. Reagan's daughter, an aspiring actress, "packs all the glamour of an old, worn-out sneaker." Asked which woman he felt most epitomized bad dressing over the last 25 years, Blackwell unhesitatingly replied, "Elizabeth Taylor." She no longer appears on his list, he explained, because she was made a member of his Worst-Dressed Hall of Fame.

□

Mother Teresa of Calcutta, who arrived in Hong Kong from Beijing Wednesday, said China's needy are apparently well taken care of by the government. Asked whether her order, the Missionaries of Charity, could play a role in China, the Nobel Peace Prize winner said: "Our sisters are able to give certain loving care that is always much needed." Speaking to reporters upon her arrival, the 74-year-old nun said she had made no requests to the Chinese authorities during her three-day visit to set up a mission in China. Mother Teresa is next scheduled to visit Seoul, then go to Papua New Guinea.

□

Cathy Evelyn Smith may plead guilty to a reduced charge of involuntary manslaughter in the drug overdose death of John Belushi, but the deal is off if prosecutors

insist on a prison term, the former singer's attorney said. Smith, 37, who ended her 22-month fight against extradition from Canada and returned to Los Angeles on charges including murder. She returned to California after agreeing to plead guilty to involuntary manslaughter, instead of murder, in the 1982 death of the comedian from an overdose of cocaine and heroin. Her arraignment was postponed until Jan. 28 to give her lawyer time to study the indictment. Smith remained in custody while attempting to raise the money to post the \$50,000 bail.

□

Kelly Ann Hu, 16, of Honolulu, didn't stop crying for an hour after she was crowned Miss Teen USA 1985 in Miami. She told photographers: "I'm going to keep crying for a whole year. I'm just so happy." Hu won a 1985 sports car as part of \$100,000 in cash and prizes.

□

The actress Carrie Nye, wife of television personality Dick Cavett, chased down a mugger who snatched her purse in New York, but the man punched her in the face and fled by car, police said. The purse contained \$15, she told police. Nye refused medical treatment after the incident. She had asked at her Manhattan apartment building and was in the lobby trying to find her keys when a man approached from behind, police said. The man knocked her to the ground, grabbed her pocketbook and ran. Nye chased the mugger for a block, but he turned and struck her in the face before jumping into a waiting car, a police spokesman said.

□

Prime Minister David Lange of New Zealand will confront the U.S. religious leader Jerry Falwell in a debate March 1 at Oxford University on the morality of nuclear weapons, it was announced Wednesday. The 160-year-old Oxford Union, one of the world's foremost debating societies, said the two men would debate a motion "that the Western nuclear alliance is morally indefensible." The 60-minute debate will end with a vote on the motion by the audience of about 800 students, said an Oxford Union spokesman, Gareth Penny.

Magazine Aims to Help Find Long-Lost Special Someones

United Press International

CHICAGO — Reuniting missing children with parents, placing names with faces, rekindling memories with old friends — these will be the continuing cover story in People Finders magazine, which makes its debut this month in the United States and Canada.

"I think there's a warm spot in everyone who hears stories, the suc-

cess stories, of people getting back together after a long period. It's something that makes you feel good inside," said Blair Hallenstein, the magazine's publisher.

Hallenstein, 31, described the publication as the first U.S. national magazine to print listings by people in search of missing children, runaways, adoptees, old military buddies, long-lost friends.

On first glance, the 50-page publication looks like a collection of classified ads, but the four or more lines of copy become individualized short stories of hope.

In the runaway section is an ad seeking Kathryn Witcome or someone who may know her. "Katie, please call us right away to let us know you are OK. Your dad and I will come and get you wherever you

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUBSCRIBE TO THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

AND SAVE

As a new subscriber to the International Herald Tribune, you can save up to half the newsstand rate, depending on your country of residence.

For details on this special introductory offer, write to:

IFT Subscriptions Department, 1811 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

Or Tel: 212-512-2222.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREAT BRITAIN

LONDON W2, NEWS COTTAGE

Beautifully decorated with original roof garden overlooking railway gardens, 2 min Hyde Park, large reception, garage. 01-225 1791.

MONACO

MONT CARLO

Principality of Monaco

SELLING VERY EXCEPTIONAL

700 sqm, superbly furnished, modernized. Center of town, 200 sqm, living space, large terrace, large garden, 3 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 bedrooms, 1 room for staff with built-in kitchen, 1 room for office, large dressing room, garage, high class services, 24 hours security, etc.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS: INTERMEDIA S.P.A.

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 98001 MC 98001 MC 98001

MC 980